



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. J. DUPUY, *Acting Secretary to Government*. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. J. DUPUY, *Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement*. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1815.

[NO. 176.]

Notification.

THE Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following Order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, be published for General Information.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 24th of September, 1814.

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas the order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, dated the first day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven, for regulating the trade to and from the Cape of Good Hope, has ceased and determined, the Act under the authority of which the said order was issued having expired: And whereas by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to continue until the Twenty-fifth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen, an Act for regulating the trade to the Isle of Malta, and to revive and continue, for the same period several Acts relating to the trade to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the bringing and landing certain prize goods in Great Britain, and with the advice of his Privy Council, by any order or orders to be issued from time to time, to give such directions, and make such regulations, touching the trade and commerce to and from the said settlement, and the territories and dependencies thereof, as to His Majesty in Council, shall appear most expedient and salutary, any thing contained in an Act passed in the Twelfth year of the Reign of His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation;" or in an Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth years, of the Reign of His Majesty King William the Third, intituled "An Act, for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade;" or any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force relating to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations, or any other Act or Acts of Parliament, Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that it shall and may be lawful, until further order, for all Ships and Vessels belonging to the subjects of any Country or State in amity with His Majesty, to enter into the Ports of the said settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, for the purpose of repairs and refreshment only, in which case, a part of the Cargoes of such Ships and Vessels may be permitted to be disposed of for the purpose of defraying the expences of such repairs or refreshment; and that it shall also be lawful for any Vessels belonging to the subjects of any Country or State in amity with His Majesty, to import into the Ports of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, any articles of provisions, with the permission of the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, first had and obtained, by licence in writing under his Signature, which licence he is hereby empowered to grant; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and by and with the advice aforesaid, is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, the Growth, Produce, or manufacture of the Countries to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, legally imported into the said settlement, or into the territories or dependencies thereof,

may be exported from the said settlement, or the territories or dependencies thereof, to the Ports of the United Kingdom, subject to the Rules and regulations contained in an Act passed in the Fifty-third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for continuing in the East-India Company for a further term, the possession of the British territories in India, together with certain exclusive privileges; for establishing further regulations for the Government of the said territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same, and for Regulating the Trade to and from the places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter" or to any Ports or places to which a trade in such articles is permitted to be carried on from the said settlement or the territories or dependencies thereof, under the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament intituled "An Act for the further regulation of the trade to and from the places within the limits of the charter of the East-India Company" and subject to the Rules and regulations in the said Act contained, in British Ships or Vessels, or in such Ships or Vessels that shall have been built within the territories belonging to the East-India Company, or in the Ports under the immediate protection of the British-flag in the East-Indies, and that it shall in like manner be lawful to export from the said settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, or its territories or dependencies, in British Ships or Vessels, or in such Ships or Vessels that shall have been built within the territories belonging to the East-India Company, or in the Ports under the immediate protection of the British-flag in the East-Indies, to any Ports or Places to which trade may be lawfully carried on from the said settlement or its territories or dependencies any articles of British or of European produce or manufacture, which shall have been legally imported into the said settlement or the territories or dependencies thereof, provided, however, that nothing in this order contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to permit a trade in Tea between the Cape of Good Hope, or its territories or dependencies, and the Countries to the Eastward thereof, or from the said settlement, and its territories or dependencies to the ports of the United Kingdom, nor to permit any vessel under the burthen of Three Hundred and Fifty Tons, to export from the said settlement, or the territories or dependencies thereof, to the ports of the United Kingdom, any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of any Countries situated within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, and it is His Royal Highness's further pleasure, that the trade and commerce to and from the said settlement and the territories and dependencies thereof, shall be subject to such of the Laws of Trade and Navigation and the Rules and regulations thereof, as would have affected the same, if this order had not been made, except so far as such Laws are contrary to this present order.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary Directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) JAMES BULLER.

A true copy,

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

By Order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
July 5, 1815. }

HEDEN verlost myne Huisvrouw voorspoedig van een Zoon. SAMARANG, } C. MEINERS.
de 20ste Juny, 1815. }

Notification.

H Having been reported to Government, that many Persons in the Town and Suburbs of Batavia have omitted to pay the regulated Tax on Cocoa-nut Trees for the year 1814-15, Notice is hereby given, that in the event of their failing to do so on or before the 15th proximo, they will become liable to the fine prescribed by the regulations for non-payment of similar taxes within the limited period, and the same will be forthwith levied accordingly.

By order of the Vice-President in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 6, 1815.

Notificatie.

HET Gouvernement ervaren hebbende dat veel personen in Batavia en diens voorsteeden nalaatig zijn in het betalen der bepaalde belasting op de Klapper Bomen voor het jaar 1814 en 15, zoo wordt hiernede kennis gegeven dat diegenen welke verzuimen zulks voor den 15de der volgende maand te doen, zullen vervallen in de boete welke by de bestaande Reglementen is bepaald op het niet betalen van soortgelijke belastingen binnen den bepaalden tyd, en welke boete dien ten gevolge zonder verwyf zal ingevorderd worden. Ter ordonnantie van de Vice President in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sect. van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA, den 6de July 1815.

Notice

IS hereby given, that Tenders, for the purchase of EDIBLE BIRDS NESTS by private contract, will be received by the Secretary to the Commercial Committee, from this date until the 15th instant.

The Tenders to specify the quantity required, the quality, whether first or second sort, the price offered for the same per pecul (silver) and the name of the party with those of two Securities for the payment of the amount within the period of two months.

Tenders for the purchase of TIN, will also be received in the same manner.

By order of the Vice-President in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
6th July 1815. }

HIERNEEVENS wordt kennis gegeven, dat aanvragen tot den Verkoop uit de hand van VOGEL NESTJES, door den Secretaris van het Kommercieel Kommitte, zullen ontfangen worden van heeden af tot den 15de deezer maand.

De aanvragen zullen moeten specificeren de hoeveelheid Vogel Nestjes welke men begeert te koopen, het soort 1ste of 2de de prys welke men biedt voor een Pickol in Zilver, en de naamen zo van de koper als van twee personen welke zich als borgen interponeren voor de betaling van het montant, binnen den tyd van twee maanden.

Schriftelyke verzoeken tot den inkoop van TIN, zullen in zelve voege ontfangen worden.

Ter ordonnantie van de Vice President in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sect. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, }
den 6de July, 1815. }

Advertentie.

BY KRUYTHOEF, zijn te bekomen Diferente soorten van gezaagde Houtwerken.

Publication.

THE Vice-President in Council having been pleased to direct by resolution of the 14th ultimo, that in consequence of a proposition of the Bench of Magistrates on the subject, made on application of the Church-warden, the following Church Duties and Fees, which have hitherto been paid after a calculation of the Old Batavia Paper Currency, should be increased and paid henceforth according to the proportion which the present circulating currency bears to the value of the said Batavia paper at the time the payment of the abovementioned duties were established, as it has been experienced that by the present mode of payment thereof the income of the Church is by no means sufficient to cover the necessary expences.

So is it that the Bench of Magistrates, having by the above mentioned resolution, been authorized thereto, do hereby notify for public information, that in future for Weddings, Burials, &c. the following Duties and Fees shall be paid to the Church, viz.

For each Wedding taking place in the Church on Sunday morning, Sp. Doll. 1, or Java Rs. 2	6
For each Wedding in the afternoon, Spanish Dollars 5, or Rupees	11
For each Wedding at private places, Spanish Dollars 20, or Rupees	44
For each Wedding on particular days, either at Church or at private places, Spanish Dollars 30, or Rupees	66

These Fees to be collected by the Church Warden, on a receipt to be produced by the parties to the Minister previous to the consummation of Marriage.

Persons wishing to become Married, and coming to Church after the third bell-ringing, shall pay a fine of Spanish Dollars 25, or Rupees 55

The Church Duties on Burials to be fixed as follows:—

For each Christian Corpse, in an ordinary grave, Rupees	2
Ditto ditto, in a vaulted grave, Rupees	5
For each Slave Corpse, Rupee	1

The hire of Palls to be increased as follows:

For a Pall formerly of Rix Dollars 4, Rupees	1
Ditto ditto ditto 6, —	2
Ditto ditto ditto 8, —	4
Ditto ditto ditto 12, —	15

For hire of each Chair in the Church to be paid Spanish Dollars 2, or Rupees 4-12 annually, commencing with the 1st January, 1816.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.

BATAVIA, 1st July, 1815.

Publikatie.

ZYNE Excellentie den Vice President in Rade, by besluit van den 14de Juny j. l. goed gevonden hebbende, om ingevolge eene voordragt van de Bank van Magistraten ten dien einde op verzoek van den Kerk-meester gedaan, de navolgende Kerk-gerechtigheden, welke tot nu toe na de berekening van oud Bataviaasch Credit Papier betaald en geworden; te verhogen en te bepalen op voet naastenby gelykstandig met de waarde van gem. Credit Papier ten tyde dat de betaling der voormelde Gerechtigheden zijn ingevoerd.—Alzo gebleken is dat by de tot heden plaats gevonden hebbende betaling, de inkomsten van de Kerk op verre na niet toereikende zijn om de onkosten aan dezelve te bestyden. Zo is het dat President en Magistraten van Batavia, als daar toe by het geciteerde besluit geautoriseerd zynde, Adverteren by dezen tot informatie van het Publick,—dat voortaan by Huwelyken, Begravenissen &c. de navolgende Kerk-gerechtigheden zullen moeten worden betaald, te weten:

Voor ieder Huwelyks voltrekking des Zondags voor de middag in de Kerk,.....Sp. Ds. 1 of Rp. 2	6
Dito do. na de middag,.....	5 of — 11
Dito do. op particul. plaatsen,.....	20 of — 44
Dito op buitengewone dagen het zy in de Kerk of op particuliere plaatsen,.....	30 of — 66

Deze Gerechtigheden zullen aan de Kerkmeester betaald worden op een door hem te verlenen bewijs, het welk door de partyen aan de Leeraar voor de Huwelyks voltrekking zal moeten vertoond worden.

Personen welke na het derde gelui ter Kerk komen om getrouwd te worden, zullen eene boete betalen van Sp. Dl. 25 of Rp. 55

De Gerechtigheden op Begravenissen zullen voortaan bepaald zyn als volgt.

Voor ieder Christen Lyk, in een ordinaar Graf Rp. 2
Dito in een Graf-kelder, 5
Voor ieder Slave Lyk, 1

De Huur van Doodkleden zal zyn. —
Voor een Doodkleed, bevorens van Rds. 4 Rp. 1
Dito dito 6 — 2
Dito dito 8 — 4
Dito dito 12 — 15

Zulende eindelyk aan Huur voor ieder Stoel in de Kerk, jaarlyksch betaald moeten worden Spaanse Matten 2 of Ropyen 4 12, ingaande met den 1 January 1816.

Ten ord. antie van President en Magistraten vo. rmeld.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Secretaris.

BATAVIA, den 1 e July 1815. }

Advertisement.

ON a communication from the Resident of Japara, Mr. J. A. Doornik, Notice is hereby given, that on the 17th June 1815, to the Westward of Poelo Mandalika was retaken from the Pirates, two wing Boas (sintiks) loaded with 26 bags of cotton, whoever can prove to be the proprietor of the above mentioned vessels and cargo may apply at the Resident's Office at Japara for further information.

By order of the Bench of Magistrates.
J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, 7 July, 1815.

Advertentie.

OP eene communicatie van den Heer J. A. Doornik, Resident te Japara, word mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat op den 17de Juny dezes Jaars 1815, bewesten Poeloe Mandalika op den zeeroever heroverd zynde twee vierk-prauwen (Sintiks) beladen met zes en twintig Zakken Kapis, een ider recht van eigendom of evengezegde vaartuigen of derzelver lading sustineerende, zich kan adresseren ten Residents Kantoore te Japara.

Ter ordonnantie van de Bank van Magistrate.

J. C. SCHMIDT, Sec.
BATAVIA, den 7de July, 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 10de July, 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van A. W. Gr. ring, staande onder de wal binnen de voormalige Diestpoort, van Huismebelen, Wagens en Paarden, Kleederagien, als ook eenige Persiaanse Rey-paarden, &c. &c.

Op Dingsdag, den 11de July, 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van wylen J. Jongkind, staande by de Zaag-mool, van diverse Meubilaire en andere Goederen, &c.

Op Woensdag, den 12de July, 1815.

VOOR Rekeping van het Gouvernement, aan de Equipagie-werff, van diverse Goederen. — vide Gazette.

Op Donderdag, den 13de July, 1815.

VOOR het Huis van Jacob Lodewyk Diering, staande aan de Soihuis-gragt, van Goud, Zilver en Pleet-werken, Huismebelen, Kleren, Fielen, Wagens, Paarden, en Tuigen, &c. nevens de volgende Slaven; als: Januay, koetzier, wascher en paarde docter, met zyn wyf, Saphira, wasserin, nayster en strykster. Tom, huis-jonge, wascher en aankomende kok.

Op Frydag, den 14de July, 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van wylen de Weduwe Ras, staande aan de oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Huismebelen, Slaves, enz.

Op Zaterdag, den 15 July 1815.

VOOR den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad, vendutie worden gehouden voor deszelfs kantoore, van een Parthy Huismebelen, Wagen en Paarden, als mede eenige Juweelen, Goud en Zilver werken.

Advertentie.

Op Zaterdag den 15de July 1815.
IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, van meening ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit welm. Hoogen Raade, des morgens ten 9 uren voor deszelfs Kantoore op de voorry, by wege van Executie te verkopen.

No. 1. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met vyf steerne Pedakken, met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Diest, in de Chinese Camp, of in het westerveld het 4de deel van het blok O, Lettera A, sub No. 15.

2. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Woonhuis op de Chinesche manier getimmerd, zey Gebouwen, als mede drie steene Pedakken, alle met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stat op Kleenteeng, of in het westerveld het 4de deel van het blok M, sub No. 182.

3. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, gemerkt No. 85, staande en gelegen buiten deze Stads-poort Diest in de Chinesche Camp, of in het westerveld het 5de deel van het blok O, sub No. 205.

4. — Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een steene Pedak, staande en gelegen binnen deze Stad, aan de oostzyde van de Groote Rivier of zoogenaamde avond Passer, in het blok F 1, sub No. 46.

Voorts zo als de gedachte vastigheden ter plaatze voorschreve gelegen, en toebehorende zyn No. 1, aan den Chineses Tjoa Tjouwko; No. 2, aan den Chineses Jo Houwan; No. 3, aan den Chineses Ong Hongko; en No. 4, aan de Moorinne Njey Saida, wyf van den Moor Hamiet Lebe.

Daaromme is er iemand die eenig recht, actie of toezegging, op de voorschreven vastigheden zoude willen pretendieren en zich oppeiseren tegen de voorschreven Executie en Verkoop, die koomen by den voornoemden Sequester ten zynen Kantoore voornoemd, verklaaren de redenen van dien, by wien inmiddels nadere informatie te bekomen, en de Conditie der verkoop te zien zyn.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreven vastigheden te koopen, die komen ten dage uren en plaatze voorschreven, aanhooren de Conditie en doen hun profyt.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voorgeaande klokke geslag, van de Puye van het Raadhuis, op Zaterdag den 1ste July 1815.

By my,
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

Advertentie.

DEN waarnemend Secretaris van Boedelmeesteren alhier, is van meening om op Zaterdag den 15de July 1815, 'smorgens ten 9 uren op de voor zaal van het oude Chinesche Hospitaal, Vendutie te houden van diverse Goud en Zilver werken, Juweelen Kleederagien en Huismebelen &c., behoorende den boedel van Raden Panjie.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The House and Ground,

BELONGING TO

MAJOR GRIFFITHS,

On the Eastern bank of the Slokan on the road leading to Cornelis.

For particulars apply to Mr. KRAUSE, Newport-street, Batavia.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

Het HUIS en GROND

TOEBEHOORENDE AAN

Major GRIFFITHS,

aan de oost zyde van de Slokan op de weg van MEESTER CORNELIS.

Nader te bevragen by de Heer Krause, in de Nieuwpoort Straat.

Wanted.

FOR the use of the 59th Regiment, about £200 Sterling, for Bills of Exchange on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox and Co. payable 30 days after sight—Tenders to be addressed to the Acting Pay Master on or before the 10th proximo.

By order of the Officer commanding.
W. MOORHEAD,
Acting Pay-Mr. 59th Regt.

SERONDOLLE, }
12th June, 1815. }

FOR SALE FOR READY-MONEY,
Just imported

By the ship MAITLAND,
HOOKAH TOBACCO,

AND

HOOKAH SNAKES,
Apply at No. 27, Tyger-street, Batavia.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers having on the 1st instant dissolved the Co-partnership Firm of TIMMERMAN THYSSEN and WESTERMANN, under which they have carried on business for several years; they therefore request that all Persons resident on this Island, having Claims upon the said Firm, or being Indebted thereto, will state their Demands, and settle their outstanding accounts with the least possible delay.

J. S. TIMMERMAN THYSSEN,
B. W. WESTERMANN.
Batavia, 6th July, 1815.

Advertentie.

DE ondergeteekenden op den 1ste dezer gedissolveert hebbende hunne Compagnieschap van handel, sedert verscheidene Jaren bestaan hebbende onder de firma van Timmerman Thyssen en Westermann, verzoeken daar om allen en een iegelyk op dit Eiland, welke van de voorschreve firma iets mogten te vorderen hebben, dan wel daar aan verschuldigd zyn, de uitstaande reekeningen met het minst mogelyk verwyf te verevenen.

J. S. TIMMERMAN THYSSEN,
B. W. WESTERMANN,
BATAVIA, den 6 July 1815.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to or having claims on the Estate of the late WILLIAM ROBINSON, Esquire, of the Honorable Company's Civil Service at Penang, are requested to pay their debts and make known their Claims to the undermentioned Executors on or before the 1st of August 1815.

C. ASSEY,
J. DALGAIRNS.
Batavia, 30th June, 1815.

WANTED

FOR THE

Ship MAITLAND,

A MEDICAL Gentleman to proceed in her to England. For particulars enquire of Captain Wm. KINSEY, at No. 27, Tyger-street, at Batavia.

IEMAND geneegen zynde, en daar toe de vereischte bekwaamheden hebbende, om zich als Doctor te engageeren op het Schip MAITLAND, naar Engeland gedestineerd, gelieve zich daar toe te adresseeren aan den Captein Wm. KINSEY, te vinden in No. 27 op de Tygers Gragt, te Batavia.

For Sale,

THAT well-known and elegant VILLA, lately occupied by Colonel BURSLEM, at Campong Macassar, being just half way to Chemangees; there is an excellent range of Out-houses attached, and the grounds laid out in the most judicious and tasteful manner. A most comfortable and desirable situation for any Gentleman, whose avocation induces him to be resident near Batavia.

For particulars apply to Mr. DeVeer, at the office of the Deputy Barrack-master General at Weltevreden.
June 29.

General Meeting at the HARMONIC SOCIETY, on Monday, the 10th July 1815.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

Algemeene Vergadering der Leeden van de SOCIETEIT DE HARMONIE, op Maandag den 10de July 1815.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

Advertentie.

DE iets te vorderen heeft van, of verschuldigd is, aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer Hendrik Buys, in leeven Deputy Accountant te Sourabaya, gelieve daarvan opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand gerekend van den 24ste Juny tot den 24ste July, aan de Heeren J. L. van Nyphenheim en C. Rosemeier, Testamentaire Executeuren te Sourabaya, en aan den teekenaar als gesupstitueerde alhier.

Samarang den 14de Juny 1815.
J. A. POTHOFF.

THE JAVA HALF YEARLY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY,

Will be ready for delivery to Subscribers Monday the 10th instant. — Payment to be made on delivery.

Subscribers Sa. Rs. 8;
Non Subscribers — 12.

Advertentie.

DE geenen die iets te vorderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn te betalen, aan den Boedel van wylen Majst. frouw Elisabeth Petronella van Rossum weduwe Ras, werden verzogt opgrave te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand (gerekend van heeden den 1ste July 1815.) aan de Executeuren P. D. Boudewyns en F. P. Seena.

Batavia den 1ste July 1815.

Advertentie.

DE geenen die iets te vorderen hebben van, ofte verschuldigd zyn te betalen aan, den boedel van wylen Johannes Wynbergen, werden verzogt daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van een Maand (gerekend van heeden af tot ultimo dezer) aan den Testamentaire Exccuteur C. C. Schubert.

Batavia den 1ste July 1815.

HEEDEN den 2 July Verloste van een Zoon de Huisvrouw van W. J. DE HAART.

Vrydag avond den 29ste Juny 1815, is te Batavia, in de Achtbare Loge La Vertueuse, het hooge Feest van St. JAN op eene plegtige wyze, gevierd. D. Zu. er Loge La Fidèle Sincérité, en alle de Vrye Metzelaren, waren eenige dagen voren vriendelyk genodigd, om den Luister van deze heuglyke avond, door hunne tegenwoordigheid te vermeerderen.

De Tempel was door een prachtige Illuminatie, uitmuntend fraay verlicht, en de groote zaal daar de Loge gehouden werd; met veel smaak, gedecoreert en versierd, in een woord, men had, niets verzuimd, om aan het uiterlyke, die glans te geven, welke dit Feest vorderde, en eene aangename indruk by haare deelgenoten te weeg konde brengen.

Te half acht uur, vereenigde zich, de Leden, van La Vertueuse, van La Fidèle Sincérité, en de Broederen bezoekers, binnen de Loge; na dat de werkzaamheden voor deze plegtige avond bestemt, afgelopen waren; werden de Broederen op eene aangename en nuttige wyze bezig gehouden, door toepasselyke, en Leerryke discoursen; gaarne zonde wy de B. B. noemen, die door derzelver schitterende wysprekenheid, en nuttige zedelessen uitgymunt en de Loge gesticht hebben, doch kiesheid gebiedt ons, te zwygen.

Verscheiden omstandigheden, maakte dit Feest voor La Vertueuse, meer dan gewoon belangry; onder dezelve is er eene die wel verdient bekend gemaakt te worden. Zeker achtings waardig Broeder, welke wederom als Lid zyn intrede deed, verklaarde, in eene deftige redevoering; dat hy voor acht en dertig jaren, als Meester van deze Tempel, tot Vry Metzelaar had ingewyd, den tegenwoordige Meester van La Vertueuse; dat destyds de beide Loges van Batavia door misverstand zedert eenige jaren verweiderd leefde, doch onder zyn bestuur weder volkomen vereenigd waren, dat hy na dertig jaren uit deze Kolonie geweest te zyn, thans de groote vreugde, en satisfactie genoot, te zien dat; de beide Tempels zedert dat ruime tydvak, nog op het minzaamst als Broederen, ja als een Ligchaam, te zamen, de belangen van onze verhevene orde, behartige en bevorderen.

Zulk een onafgebroken Broederlyke vereeniging, zulk eene volstantige volharding en yver voor onze verheve orde, als waar van de bedoelde Grysaard, zoo een treffend voorbeeld is; moeten, de wereld overtuigen van onze goede bedoelingen, trouwens hy die zyn verstand niet verzaakt, kan daar aan niet langer twyflen.

Van de ernstige, en stichtelyke arbeid in de Loge, beaven zich ale de aanwezige Broederen, aan het meer vrolyk Banket. Zoo wisselen by Vrye Metzelaren nut en vernaak. De welangerezen Tafel, aan alle zyde met vergenoemde broederen bezet, vertoonde een Tooneel het welk op het hart van elk regtschap en mensch een aangename indruk te weeg bragt. Zoo vere

mensen, uit allerlei standen, uit verschillende natiën, van onderscheiden Godsdienste en andere begrippen, zaten hier in lange reyen, als Broeders vereend gemeenzaam en vrolijk onder elkander ter uitoefening van een doel, om voor elkander nuttig te wezen.

Opwekkende liederen, werde verwisseld door gulle gesprekken, hartelyke aanspraken, en door het fraay zeciteeren van schoone dichtstukken, terwyl toepasselyke Toosten en aangenaam Muzyk, de vreugde de hoogste volkomenheid gaf.

Nimmer werd een St. Jan's Feest gevierd, waar van ieder broeder meer satisfactie genoot, waar het genoegen en de blydschap algemener was. Alleen hebben wy geregteld, het gemis van onze afgetreden Meester, die na vier jaren onze Loge tot volkomen genoegen der Leden, en uitbreiding der orde bestuurd te hebben en thans gaarne van zyn arbeid wenschte te rusten; door zyn afwezigheid van deze hoofdplaats, niet in persoon heeft kunnen ontvangen, den wel verdiende dank erkenenis der Broederen.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SIR,

If you think the following receipt to make a Valuable Publication worthy of a place in your valuable paper, do me the favor to insert it. Q.

A RECEIPT TO MAKE A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

Take of invention the utmost degree of falsehood and extreme of calumny, well blend these two desirable compounds in the oil of audaciousness; then add to every degree of truth a hundred additions of ENVY, HATRED, and all kinds of uncharitableness, not forgetting the sable and poisonous powder of revenge, avarice and cruelty! which add considerable energy to this charming composition—when the above matters are well united, take a ton weight of novelty, and your receipt will be found infallible in point of virtue and effect.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of *Renewal* shall appear in our next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] July 2—H. C. C. Malabar, G. S. Messburn, from Calcutta 10th May.—brig Golek, Harris, from Tagal 27th June—cargo, rice.—brig Jane, H. Miller, from Indramayo 29th June—cargo, coffee—passenger, Mr. J. M. Lavielle.—brig Gehin, Gouw Kelo, from Samarang 9th June.—brig Gamsay, Said Hussin, from Samarang 1st July.

July 4—brig Brikhan, Seh Oemar, from Samarang 1st July.

July 5—H. C. C. Nautilus, W. Hicks, from Anjier 4th July.

July 6—ship Venus, R. Born, from Mauritius—cargo, iron and wood.

DEPARTURES.] July 2—ship Hayston, A. Hogg, for Sourabaya.—brig LeGenereux, A. Nogues, for Mauritius.—brig Minerva, J. Russel, for Amboyna.

July 4—brig Elizabeth, Souw Sayko, for Bencoolen.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April 7, ship Mullarbus, Nacoda, put back.

8, ship Samdanny, Nacoda, ditto.

11, Brig Gessina, F. Balston, from Batavia, 12th February, touched at Minto, Malacca, and Penang; left the latter place the 23d March. Passengers—From Batavia; Lieutenant Crawford, Bombay Marine, and Mr. Lackersteen.

DEPARTURES.

April 5, Portuguese ship New Carme, F. P. De Lemos, for Macao.

8, ship Mysore, A. Glass, for Java.

9, ship Colonel McCauley, W. W. Valgar, for Bombay.

10, Spanish brig El Primetro, A. Full, for Buenos Ayres.

ship Athena, John Daniels, for Rangoon.

ships at sail, APRIL 10, 1815.

H. C. extra ship Carrington; licenced ship Thalia, and Portuguese ship Theresa.

BELOW SAUGUR.

Ship Hojstan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March 11, ship Frederick and Maria, Acres, from China and Malacca, 14th Feb.

15, ship Commerce, Dolge, from Batavia, 23d Jan.

—Passengers; J. Robertson, Esq. Superintending Surgeon; Lieut. Cameron, 78th Foot; William Bogie, Esq.; C. Harvey, Esq.

20, ship Clara, Gibson, from Acheen, 15th March.

Brig And, Newcomb, from Rangoon, 17th Feb.

DEPARTURES.

March 11, brig Madras Packet, Hitchins, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

12, Brig Fanny, Chovette, for Pondicherry.

H. C. ship Coldstream, Mansell, for England.

12, Brig Lapwing, Davies, for Masulipatam, Colinga and Vizagapatam.

14, ship Diana, Tyger, for Calcutta.

15, ship Hunter, Chemenant, for Colombo.

16, ship Albion, A. Brown, for Europe.

17, brig Nelly, Campbell, for Pegue.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

March 16, H. M. ship Sabette, J. Bowen, Esq. Captain, from Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

March 16, Brig Hydroxy, Nacq. Syed Hamood, for Mocha.

18, H. M. sloop of war Victor, Basil Hall, Esq. Captain, for Point-de-Galle.

CEYLON.

ARRIVALS.

COLOMBO.—March 2, ship General Brown, Kilpatrick, from Port Jackson, with a detachment of H. M. 73d Foot.

Ship Volunteer, Waterman, from Calcutta.

Brig Calcutta, Thomson, from Calcutta.

3, Government brig Ariel, Morris, from Hamantotte.

Boat Maria, Tindal Marsal, from Jaffna.

6, schooner Carramello, De Roza, from Cochín.—Passenger; Lieut. Stewart, of H. M. 19th Foot.

POINT-DE-GALLE.—Feb. 28, ship Ann, Riddock, from China.—Passengers; Governor Lucas, late Governor of Macao, for Goa; and Mr. J. Riddle, for Bombay.

TRINCOMALLEE.—Feb. 19, brig Hope, Norris, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.

COLOMBO.—March 1, brig Mahomed Samdanny, Tindal Seydne, for Killarree.

2, brig Santa Maria Das Neves, Tindal Manuel Pulle, for Tutocoreen.

Ship Volunteer, Waterman, for Bombay.

3, snow Sree Vincaterselom, Serang Bappody, Pattya, for Calcutta.

7, ship Ennore Transit, Greig, for Madras.

POINT-DE-GALLE.—March 1, ship Ann, Riddock, for Bombay.

TRINCOMALLEE.—Feb. 23, H. M. ship Theban, Leslie, Esq. Captain, on a cruise.

Brig Calcutta, Thomson, for Colombo.

PASSED.

POINT-DE-GALLE.—Ship Milford, Learmouth, for Bombay.

Brig Calcutta, Thomson, for Calcutta.

JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1815.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. P. T. Couperus, to take charge of the Office of Collector of Customs at Batavia, until further orders.

ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that an Embargo be laid on all Vessels bound to the Westward from the Port of Batavia, until further orders.

By Order of the Vice-President in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA, 2d July 1815.

ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

The Vice President in Council, deeming it just and necessary that the Regulations adopted in India for the due care and return of such Native Inhabitants as may proceed from thence to Europe, should also be adopted in the event of Inhabitants of this Island proceeding to India, he is pleased to determine that from and after this date a Security Bond to the amount of Sicca Rupees Four Hundred, shall be entered into by the Master and Commanders of Ships and by all other persons whatever for each Native Inhabitant who may proceed with them from this Island to India as a Seaman, Domestic Servant, or in any other capacity.—Such Security being executed before the local Chief Civil Authority at the place from whence the party may embark, or at Batavia before the Bench of Magistrates, and being redeemable on his return to this Island being duly reported and shewn, or his absence accounted for.

With regard to any Chinese or Native Inhabitant of Java proceeding to Europe, the Regulations on that head will continue in force—and for all such persons, the same Security Bond shall be given as is furnished on similar occasions in India.

By order of the Vice President in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, }
July 6, 1815. }

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Vice-President in Council.

BATAVIA, June 28, 1815.

A proportion of the Artillery detachment serving on this Island, will embark for Bengal on ships that will pointed out to them.

The Commander of the Forces, is requested to issue such supplementary Orders, as are necessary in conformity to the details already communicated.

Captain Harris, of the Bengal Artillery, being ordered to return to Bengal with the detachment, Lieutenant Allan Cameron will proceed forthwith to Sourabaya, and is ap-

pointed Assistant Commissary of Stores at that place. The appointment of Assistant Commissary of Stores at Djocjocarta, is abolished from the date of Lieutenant Cameron's taking charge at Sourabaya, and a Park Serjeant will be removed from Weltevreden to Djocjocarta for the duties of the latter station.

The service of Mr. Assistant Surgeon O'Beirne being required with H. M. 59th Regt. the General Order appointing him to the 3d B. V. B. is cancelled.

Lieutenant G. P. Greene, Assistant to the Deputy Military Pay Master General will proceed with his corps to Bengal, and the office held by that officer is abolished from the 1st proximo.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Vice-President in Council.

BATAVIA, June 29, 1815.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following General Orders of the Supreme Government be republished for general information and guidance of the Troops serving in this Colony.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 7, 1815.

Orders having been issued for the abolition of the Office of Military Paymaster General, and for the transfer of the Duties of it to that of the Accountant General, on the 1st proximo; the Honorable the Vice President in Council has been pleased, in the Financial Department, to appoint Mr. John Walter Sherer, "Accountant to the Military Department," from the abovementioned date.

All Paymasters, Deputy Paymasters, and other Public Officers, as well as Individuals, who at present render Accounts to the Military Paymaster General, are hereby directed to transmit their Accounts from the 1st of March next, to the Accountant to the Military Department; and all Accounts for any preceding months, which may not have been sent to the Military Paymaster General before that date, or which, following for the period of transit, cannot reach the Presidency before the 1st proximo, are in like manner to be forwarded to the Accountant to the Military Department.

The several Paymasters, Deputy Paymasters, and other Public Officers, are further directed to attend to such instructions as they may receive from the Accountant to the Military Department, regarding the mode of keeping their Accounts; but until otherwise directed, they are to draw up their Accounts according to existing forms, and they are also to correspond with that Officer on all subjects, relating of their Official Duties, or Accounts, in the same manner as they have hitherto done with the Military Paymaster General.

The Bills of Exchange granted by the several Paymasters and Deputy Paymasters, and by the Commissary General, which are at present drawn on the Military Paymaster General, are from the 1st of March next, to be drawn upon the Accountant General, but in every other respect those Officers are to observe the same method of drawing those Bills as is at present in use.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 25, 1815.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to determine, that the Monthly Allowance authorized to be drawn by Commanding Officers of Companies of European Artillery for Stationery, Writers and Repairs of Arms, shall be separated from the Allowance granted on the same account for the Companies of Gun-Lascars attached thereto; and to direct, that in future, the same allowance be drawn for the abovementioned purposes by the Commanding Officer of a Company of European Artillery, as is authorized for a Company of Infantry; or Sonaut Rupees 50 per mensem.

Sonaut Rupees 10 per mensem being the sum allowed for Stationery, Writers, and Repairs of Arms for two Companies of Gun Lascars, or Sonaut Rupees 5 per month for each Company; the Vice President in Council is pleased to resolve, that commanding Officers of Companies of European Artillery shall hence forward draw for the actual number of Companies of Gun Lascars, (whatever that number may be,) attached to their Company, at the rate of St. Rs. 5 per mensem for each Company.

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Vice-President in Council.

BATAVIA, 2d July, 1815

The Vice President in Council has great satisfaction in re-publishing the following General Order, and requests the Commander of the Forces to cause the same to be explained to the Troops serving under this Government.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 4, 1815.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council feels the highest gratification in fulfilling the Commands of the Honorable the Court of Directors as expressed in the annexed Letter, by promulgating to the Army of the Establishing of Bengal, the high and honorable distinction conferred upon the Officers and Troops in the service of the East India Company, by a Vote of Thanks in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and by terms in which His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to signify the sense entertained by His Royal Highness of their merits and services during the late War.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, date the 3d of August, 1814.

PARA. 2. "His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief having transmitted to us the following Resolutions of the Honorable House of Commons, we feel great satisfaction in transcribing them for your information. And we desire that the same may be communicated in the most public manner to the whole of the Troops serving under your Presidency."

"Mercurii 6th die Julii 1814.

"RESOLVED NEMINE CONTRADICENTE.

"That the thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the Army (including the Troops employed in the service of the East India Company) for the meritorious and eminent services which they have rendered to their King and Country during the course of the War."

"RESOLVED NEMINE CONTRADICENTE.

"That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men employed in the Army during the course of the war, and that the same be communicated to them by the Commanders of the several Corps, who are respectively desired to thank those under their command for their exemplary and gallant behaviour."

"Ordered, that Mr. Speaker do signify the said resolutions by letter to the Captain General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces."

(Signed) "J. DYSON,

"Cl. D. Dom. Com.

3. "You will receive as a number in the packet, a copy of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's letter, which accompanied the above resolutions."

"Horse Guards, 25th July, 1814-

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have to acquaint you that the Speaker has transmitted to me the unanimous vote of thanks of the Honorable House of Commons, to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men employed in His Majesty's and the Honorable East India Company's service, for the meritorious and eminent services they have rendered their King and Country during the course of the war, and although I have transmitted these thanks to the Earl of Moira, for the purpose of being made known to all the Troops under his command, yet it appears to me expedient that you should also be put in possession of the resolutions of the House, (a copy of which I herewith enclose,) in order that they may be communicated to the several description of Troops in the service of the Company.

"It is with peculiar satisfaction that I avail myself of this opportunity to express through the channel to the Court of Directors, the high sense I entertain of the universal good conduct displayed by the Company's European and Native Troops, during the course of the arduous services upon which they have been employed.

I am,

"Gentlemen,

"Your's, &c.

(Signed) "FREDERICK,

"Commander in Chief.

"The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company."

(Signed) C. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt.

Mil. Dept.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Vice President in Council.

BATAVIA, 4th July, 1815.

Captain L. H. Davy, 4th Vol. Battalion, has permission to proceed to Europe

[Continued after Poetry.]



THE HIGHLAND BOY.

BY G. M. LEWES, ESQ.

OH! sad and slow his footsteps fell,
As home the Boy was going,
And sorrow made his bosom swell,
And fast his tears were flowing;

While sadly followed at his heel,
As conscious of disaster,
A rough-hair'd Cur, who seem'd to feel
The anguish of his master.

'Now bonny Boy, what makes thee cry?
'Oh! many fears torment me!
'At Inverary, food to buy,
'This morn my Mother sent me.

'And now to see her face I dread,
'From anger nought can save me;
'For oh! I lost, as on I sped,
'The shilling which she gave me.'

'And will thy Mother blame a fault
'From pure mischance proceeding?
'And with her hand, for this, assault
'With blows, thy body bleeding?

'Oh! would to Heaven that blows were all!
'To bear them I'd be willing,
'Tho' hard those blows as arms cou'd fall—
'But, 'twas her only shilling.

'But, 'twas her whole—whole hard-earn'd gains,
'Which mickle labour cost her,
'And now the fruit of all her pains
'Her careless child has lost her.

'And spare must be her food to-day,
'And full her fast to-morrow,
'And when she's hunger, sure she'll say,
'T was I who caus'd her sorrow!

'Now hush, your sighs, and dry your tears,
'Your loss no more shall grieve you:—
'Look, bonny Boy!—from cares and fears,
'This shilling shall relieve you!

A doubting hope illum'd his eyes,
The sight his tears suspended,
The while, to take the silver prize
His hand the boy extended.

'Twas his:—He fled with eager pace,
No thanks to me addressing;
But oh! the smile which deck'd his face,
Was better than a blessing.

(Continued from the third Page.)

on furlough, agreeably to the General Orders of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, having furnished the prescribed certificates from the Pay Department.

Batta and Allowances for May, and Pay for June 1815, will be issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 15th instant.

Mr. Instan is appointed a Colonial Assistant Surgeon of the first class, and is directed to proceed to Sourabaya for the purpose of proceeding in Medical charge of a Division of the 3d Volunteer Battalion.

The Deputy Military Pay-master General is authorized to advance to Mr. Instan Sicca Rupees Five Hundred, on account of his Pay and Allowances.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

Since our Extra Gazette, accounts have reached Town of the capture of the Honorable Company's cruiser *Nautilus*, by the United States Sloop of War *Peacock*, after a short but spirited and gallant defence. The particulars of the engagement have not reached us, and we refrain from repeating the reports in circulation as it is understood that the whole may be expected to come officially before the public—Captain Boyce and his first Lieutenant have both been dangerously wounded, and the following is the list of casualties.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.
One Sergeant,	Two Soldiers—dangerously,
One Corporal,	One Captain } dangerously.
One Subedar,	One Lieutenant }
Two Tindals,	Three Marines.
Two Seamen,	
7	7

We are happy to add, that at the latest accounts from Anjier, dated the 3d inst. Captain Boyce was better, and hopes were entertained that he might live to resume the charge of the vessel he so gallantly defended.

The Hon'ble Company's cruiser *Nautilus* was given up by the enemy, after remaining several hours in their possession, and has returned to these Roads. No part of the Dispatches or property on board were touched.

By the arrival of the *Malabar* from Calcutta the 10th of May, we have received some late Indian papers, from which extracts will be found in our subsequent columns. Private letters from Madras mention, that the army of reserve, under the personal command of Sir T. Hislop, would take up a position during the hot-winds in advance of Elichapoor, and would be prepared to keep the Mah-rattas in check upon the renewal of hostilities the next season. The whole of the disposable forces at the three Presidencies are now in the field—the subsidiary troops at Poonah had advanced to the Eastward, and encamped in the neighbourhood of Assaye. The province of Cuttack has, we understand, been added to the Government of Madras.

We have received the copy of an Act of Parliament, for making certain regulations respecting the Postage of Ship Letters, from which we have made an abstract for the information of our Readers, as it is not necessary to publish the whole.

That part of the act "for the more secure conveyance of Ship Letters," which grants a rate of postage of four-pence upon every single letter, and so in proportion to packets in addition to inland postage, is repealed from the 10th of October 1814, and 6d. is to be the sum paid for single letters arriving from abroad, and so in proportion for packets. If any person is desirous of forwarding letters by any other conveyance than a licenced packet-boat, the letters must in the first instance be taken to the Post-master General, who will affix upon them the Post-office Mark, and demand the regular rate of Postage, after which the parties are authorized to forward them in any vessel they may think proper, not being a packet-boat.

The Post-master General may authorize persons to collect letters and forward them by vessels other than packet-boats, if they are brought to the Post-office and the Postage paid.

Masters of Vessels are to deliver letters to authorized persons, who on receiving 3s. for every 50 of such letters, shall put them into a sealed bag and return them, and the Master of such Vessel, on delivering the bag at the Post-office, shall be repaid the 3s. and receive 2d. for every letter. The penalty of opening the sealed bag for the purpose of taking out any particular letter, or of not duly delivering it upon his arrival is £500, and the penalty of taking any letter on board not having the Post-office Mark, or not being the letter of the owner, is £5 for each letter. The Collector of Customs is authorized to search any ship or vessel for letters or packets, and to administer an oath to the Captain before he departs, that there are not any on board without the Post-office Mark. The Masters of every vessel arriving in Port must make a declaration to the Collector of Customs before he is permitted to break bulk, that he has duly delivered all the letters, bags, and parcels of letters on board, in failure whereof the penalty is £50, and if the Collector permits bulk to be broken before this declaration is made, he forfeits the sum of £20—If any person forges a stamp or mark upon a letter, to avoid the payment of Postage, he is held guilty of a misdemeanour, and will be punished by fine and imprisonment.

This act does not extend to the East-India Company, who are authorized to send and receive all letters and communications upon public business free of Postage, as well as the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

One half of the pecuniary penalties to be paid to the King, and the other half to the Informer.

BIRTH.] On the 24th ultimo, the Lady of W. A. Purnell, Esq. Staff Surgeon, of a Son.

BENGAL.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 1, 1815.

Captain John Pitt Griffin, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment from the 16th December 1814; but is permitted to draw

his effective Allowances as Captain Lieutenant to the present date.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Infantry.

Senior Major William Francklin, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Kyan, deceased, date of Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Midwinter, to be Major, vice Ranken, retired.

Captain Lieutenant H. T. Tapp, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant John Gabb, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign J. P. Hickman, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Macfarlane, retired, dates of Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Captain Lieutenant John Gabb, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant J. F. More, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign G. W. J. Hickman, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Midwinter, promoted, dates of Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Ensign G. R. Wilton, to be Lieutenant, from the 28th December 1814, vice Munt, killed in Action.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant C. W. Burton, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant Samuel Tickell, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign Patrick Gerard, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Martin, retired, dates of Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Captain Lieutenant Samuel Tickell, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant J. S. Brownrigg, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign L. S. Bird, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st February 1815, in succession to Frith, deceased.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign H. B. Henderson, to be Lieutenant, from the 27th January 1815, vice Hardwick, deceased.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant S. E. Richards, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant J. E. Gore, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign Alexander Durie, to be Lieutenant, from the 16th December 1814, in succession to Griffin, invalided.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant H. E. Page, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant Connolly Stirling, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign Henry Ingle, to be Lieutenant, from the 2d January 1815, in succession to Sibley, killed in Action.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain William Innis, to be Major.

Captain Lieutenant G. P. Baker, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant Henry Weston, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign Humphrey Bagot, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Francklin, promoted, dates of Rank to be adjusted hereafter.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign C. A. Lloyd, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st March 1815, vice Percival, invalided.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign William James French, to be Lieutenant, from the 3d January 1815, vice Smith, deceased.

22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant W. L. Watson, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant Richard Langslow, to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign Samuel G. Jones, to be Lieutenant, from the 2d January 1815, in succession to Blackney killed in Action.

Ensign William Henry Wake, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Duncan, killed in Action.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant E. B. Craigie, to be Captain of a Company.

Lieutenant John Craigie to be Captain Lieutenant.

Ensign John Hadaway, to be Lieutenant, from the 18th of February 1815, in succession to Tanner, invalided.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Francis Auberjonois, to be Lieutenant, from the 28th December 1814, vice Thackery, killed in Action.

Ensign Alexander Grant, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Wilson, killed in Action.

C. W. GARDINER,

Sec. to Govt.

Mil. Dept.

Calcutta, April 12, 1815.

OPERATIONS of the ARMIES in the FIELD.

The judicious and well executed plans of General Ochterlony, continue to be crowned with success. On the afternoon

of the 15th ult. the 6-pounders were fired from the battery before Chumba, and on the following morning the sepoys having placed the heavy guns in the battery, at 3 p. m. the garrison demanded a parley, and shortly after surrendered prisoners of war, to the number of 60. The force occupied in these sieges will now ascend the eastern extremity of the Makoun range of hills, and attack Soorujgurh. On the 16th, Umr Singh began the construction of a new stockade between the fort and the position at Taragurh, occupied by Colonel Arnold's brigade. This defence is formed by uniting ponderous masses of rock with stone walls. The work was constructed with considerable regularity, each Goorkha soldier had an allotted portion, and the women assisted in collecting the materials. The next day a howitzer was brought to the peak nearest the enemy, and a shell thrown within the new work, which immediately dispersed the party.

Colonel Arnold's position has been considerably strengthened by the erection of pallisades, and roads have been made, to facilitate the communication between the corps on the flanks, with the centre of the brigade; stockades were also formed for the Irregulars encamped on the banks of the Gumra and the Gumbha. Of Umr Singh's severe discipline many instances occur. He discovered that several of his people had formed plans to escape from the cantonment, and accordingly on the 16th he beheaded five men.

Notwithstanding these measures, several men desert daily, and General Ochterlony has now a corps of these people in the service. Measures were in progress to establish a strong chain of posts around the fortified range, which would prevent the enemy receiving the smallest supply of grain.

Taragurh on inspection was found to be the strongest fort yet entered in the enemy's territories. Its position is very strong, and the garrison had constructed an inner wall of loose stones which deadened the effect of our shot, and rendered the operation of breaching very slow and difficult. The inner wall is eight feet in breadth, and the bastions were filled up in the same manner with loose stones. Taragurh consists of a lower and an upper fort, the ascent to the upper being by a small door and ladder. Favourable terms had been offered to the garrison, to which the Chief answered, 'we can die but once, and will die here.' The 'advocates,' as the 18 pounders are called, had not then opened; and on the following night, the garrison cut a passage through a bastion on the side of the Fort opposite to that against which our battery was directed, and escaped. One large jinjal, a quantity of Indian corn, and plenty of water, was all the fort contained when our troops entered. The sieges of Ramgurh, Taragurh, and Chumba, which have been so successfully prosecuted under the direction of Lieutenant Lawtie, the Engineer, have not cost General Ochterlony the lives of 5 men. Umr Singh is so much displeased with the capitulation of the garrison of Ramgurh, that he has never sent for the cannon.

The Raja of Belaspore continues to afford abundant supplies. The officers are constructing huts, the weather being very hot during the day—the nights are delightfully cool. The utmost cordiality subsists between our men and the inhabitants of the country, who have never once had cause to complain of any outrage or misconduct on the part of the soldiers, or the followers.

The latest accounts from Gen. Ochterlony's Camp, are dated the 22d ultimo, when it was thought the siege of Soorujgurh would be undertaken. Deserters continued to come in daily from Umr Singh's cantonment.

Letters from Nahn of the 21st, mention that the battery had made large breaches and nearly destroyed the stockade. The enemy had constructed trenches on the flanks, and had annoyed our men by an incessant fire. Our loss was only two killed and about thirty wounded. The troops were expecting hourly to be led to the storm of the enemy's works. Gen. Martindell's regular force is near 4000 strong, and there is about 5000 Irregulars.

See Supplement.

BATAVIA,
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
MOLENVLIET.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1815.

Asiatic Mirror, March 16.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe and the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Honorable Company's ships *Marchioness of Ely*, *Ann*, *Larkins*, and *Lady Carrington*, and the Country licensed ship *Hercules* and the Europe licensed ship *Kingsmill*.
By the *Marchioness of Ely*, Capt. Brook Kay.

TO EUROPE.
Mrs. Kay.
Mrs. Anstace.
H. Cornish, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.
Captain the Honorable A. Curzon, of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons.
Captain Mathers, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot, in charge of the Invalids of His Majesty's Regiments.
Dr. Francis Buchanan.
Walter Davidson, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Hogue, Davidson and Co.
Mr. J. T. Andrews, late 2d Officer of the American Privateer *Hyder Ally*.
Mr. Robert Gilly.

CHILDREN.
Master Edward Hall.
Miss Cornelia Buchanan.
Miss Emily Cornish.
Miss Susan Dixon.
Miss Louisa Lowther.
TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE OR ST. HELENA, AND EVENTUALLY TO EUROPE.

Mrs. Tucker.
Mrs. Russell.
H. St. George Tucker, Esq. } Civil Servants on this
W. Blunt, Esq. } Establishment.
Claid Russell, Esq.
CHILDREN.
Master Henry Corre Tucker.
Master Claid Russell.
Miss Sibella Jane Tucker.
Miss Sophia Russell.
Miss Leonora Russell.

By the *Ann*, Capt. P. Cameron.
TO EUROPE.
Thomas Sisson, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment.
Mr. William Nicol.
CHILDREN.
Master Henry Gible Douglas.
Miss Frances Eugenia Douglas.
TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
J. Henderson, Esq. a Civil Servant on the Establishment of Bombay.
Lieutenant H. D. Robertson, of the Bombay Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Towsey, of the Bombay Establishment.
By the *Larkins*, Capt. Thomas Dumbleton.

TO EUROPE.
Lieutenant A. C. Trevor, of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry.
Mr. Thomas Tomlin.
Mr. Edward Henry Cummings.
CHILDREN.
Master Thomas Haycock.
Master William Collins.
Master James Cooke.
Master Edward Cooke.
Master George Hall.

By the *Lady Carrington*, Capt. Henry Becher.
TO EUROPE.
Lieutenant J. Brown, Adjutant of the Bombay Native Cavalry.
Mr. Lewis Bristock Evans, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 67th Regiment of Foot.
By the Country licensed ship *Hercules*, Capt. C. H. Bean.

TO EUROPE.
William Grant, Esq. Civil Service, Madras Establishment.
Mr. V. Walker, of the Country Service.
AND
Master Alexander Grant.
By the Europe licensed ship *Kingsmill*, Capt. Alexander Cassells.

TO EUROPE.
R. H. Scott, Esq. } Civil Servant on this Establishment.
Hew Grant, Esq. } ment.
Mr. Wardell, Paymaster of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons.
A. J. Macan, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co.
Mr. Archibald Webb.

Calcutta Gazette, April 27, 1815.

The Ukhbars from Holkur's camp inform us, that the refractory chiefs of the army had not yet returned to their allegiance, nor been persuaded to leave *Bhanpoora*, to join the Raja's Camp. John Baptiste had written an expostulatory letter to the *Baee*, complaining of the ravages committed on *Sindheen's* territories by *Ram Deen Soobu*, and threatening to adopt retaliatory measures against the possessions of *Holkur*. From *Supoor* we learn that *Baboo Jee Sindheeu*, had driven *Jumsher Khan* from *Oodeepoor*. This person some time ago killed the kinsman and chief adviser of the Rama, and got possession of the capital. He has since laid siege to a place named *Kakrotee*.

Meer Khan had been obliged, in consequence of a scarcity of water, to move from *Noupool*, to the neighbourhood of *Dundvana*. A division of the *Jypoor* forces had been repulsed with severe loss in an attempt to storm a town of *Kuhkaro-man*. The *Lahore* papers intimate that the *Wuzeer* of *Kabool*, *Futli Khan*, remained in the vicinity of *Koth Been*. The landholders of the province of *Attuk* instigated by the promises of the *Wuzeer's* brother, had risen and attacked some of the outworks of the fortress of that name, of which they remained masters after killing about forty Sikhs. These outworks could hardly be of great importance as they are represented as being on the left bank of the river *Attuk*, while the fort stands on the right or *Punjab* side. The commandant of the garrison had again fought with the insurgents and killed above three hundred of them. His own loss was very severe. The issue of the affair is not mentioned. Large reinforcements had been sent to his assistance. *Runjeet Singh* narrowly watches this important stronghold, which may be justly called, the key of his dominions; he knows that the inhabitants of the surrounding country are yet very ill reconciled to a government recently established amongst them, and weary of the yoke of a people differing from them in religion, manners, and disposition. The *Goorkhalee wazeel* had used many fruitless endeavours to induce *Runjeet* to grant succours and supplies to the *Kajee Umr Singh*; arguing that it was shameful in the Sikhs to desert their old friends and enlist in General Ochterlony's service. To all these intreaties *Runjeet* as usual replied that he could not lend the *Kajee* aid without breaking the treaty now existing between him and the English Government; and that to tamper with the English was a delicate and ticklish business.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated October 18.

'Since I wrote to you by the *Cuffnells* a very important change has taken place in the charge and mode of conveying letters to and from India. By an Act, an abstract of which I enclose, passed in the late Session 'all letters, not being the official letters and packets of the East India Company, are liable to a rate of 6d. a single letter, and so on in proportion on double, treble, and ounce letters, in addition to the inland postage on the internal conveyance of letters.

'The Act commenced its operation in Great Britain on the 10th instant, and will take effect in the King's dominions beyond the seas as soon as proper Agents can be appointed. The correspondence is of course taken into the general Administration of the Post Office. The advantages of later despatch and earlier receipt will be attained, coupled however with charges that will be found extremely heavy (7s. per ounce) upon the large packets common to the intercourse with India when compared with the gratuitous conveyance afforded by the India House. The bill seems to have found its way through both Houses, without attracting the notice of any Member of the Directors, or the Houses of East India Agency, and the Public do not seem to have been aware of the existence of such an Act until a Notification from the General Post Office announced a few days before, that its operation would commence on the 10th instant, and that "the Post Master General would feel it his duty to enforce the payment of the penalties on every breach of the law."

'In the interval from the dispatching of the *Cuffnells* and *Royal George*, on the 29th July to the 20th instant, the collection of letters received at the India House for transmission to India is said to be nearly 50,000. The charge upon them under the new Act, including inland postage, ship charge, Captain's 2d commission would on a moderate amount be some thousand pounds! The Houses of Agency have presented a Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, setting forth the loss, inconvenience and great hardship to which they and their connections will be

subjected by the new regulations and praying their Lordships that they may not be carried into effect at least before they have an opportunity of submitting their case to the Legislature; but up to this day I understand, the Memorialists have not received any answer. I have not been able to learn whether the Directors in a body or in their individual capacity have co-operated with the Agency; but they gave directions for all the letters at the India House to be sorted and put into boxes previously to the 10th, and on the following morning the letter box was definitively closed. These boxes remained *en depot* for discussion of the Lords of the Treasury. It seems to be the general impression that the letters will be allowed to be sent out by the first Company's ships proceeding to India.

'The dispatches by the *Moir*, are now making up at the General Post Office, and will be closed at 7 o'clock for transmission to Portsmouth by the mail of this evening; but as the wind is unfavourable, I hope to have other opportunities by the same Ship.'

MADRAS.

"To the Chief Secretary to Government,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

In obedience to the orders of Government contained in their Minutes of Council under date the 16th August 1814, His Excellency the Commander in Chief assembled a Committee for the purpose of enquiring into the alleged abuses in the Commissariat Department with the Field Force lately serving in the Southern Mahratta Country, as set forth in an Extract of a Letter from Major General Hare, President of the General Court Martial assemble for the Trial of Major Sir Charles Burdett, of His Majesty's 56th Regiment; and the Proceedings of which Committee I have now, by desire of His Excellency, the honor to forward, for the purpose of their being laid before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

In forwarding these Proceedings, the Commander in Chief has desired me to remark, that in framing the instructions for the guidance of the Committee, it will be observed, that the investigation was not confined to any specific accusation of neglect or abuse; but on the contrary, that it embraced a most minute and severe scrutiny into the conduct of the Department of the Commissariat under the immediate charge of Deputy Assistant Commissary General J. Stewart; and as the Committee, which was composed of experienced Officers of both His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service, have executed the duty confided to them, with great zeal, labour, and impartiality, the result will prove the more satisfactory to Government, and honorable to Captain Stewart; more particularly when it is remembered, that their opinions are founded on the evidence of respectable and experienced Officers, many of whom had not before been examined, and those who were, had been but partially so, although Officers must at all times be more dispassionate judges of abuses in a Provision or Police Department than the Private Soldiers, and the Commander in Chief on these grounds, as well as for the reasons stated in the Letter of Instructions to the Committee, thought proper to notify his opinion, that the examination of Privates should be as limited as possible.

After an attentive perusal of the Proceedings, the Commander in Chief is fully satisfied, that the Commissariat Department under Captain Stewart, was conducted with great ability, zeal and attention to the interests of the Public Service; that the arrangements made by that Officer were well calculated to ensure the issue of good and wholesome Provisions; and there does not exist a doubt on His Excellency's mind, that the Meat was in every respect such as, under all the circumstances of the Campaign, was the best procurable.

The testimony of the Medical Gentlemen, as well as their reports at the period in question, copies of which accompany the Proceedings, are so decisive of the causes which led to the very great sickness and mortality in His Majesty's 56th Regiment, that the Commander in Chief does not find it necessary to touch upon this point further than to observe, that there is not the slightest grounds to imagine, that the sickness could be attributed, in the most remote degree, to the quality or quantity of the Provisions issued to the Troops.

On reference to the Proceedings it will be observed, that the Committee have carefully investigated every circumstance connected with the sale of Arrack, and as the facility with which it was procured by the Europeans forms one of the principal points to which the attention of the Committee was directed, the Commander in Chief considers it due to Captain Stewart to state, that every preventative arrangement was adopted that depended on that Officer; and His Excellency, adverting to the nature of the country through which the Force of Lieutenant Colonel Dowse moved, to the vicinity of the Mysore Camp, over which no efficient controul could be exercised, is of opinion, that it was not practicable for the Public Authorities effectually to guard against the sale of Arrack to the Europeans beyond the limits of the Camp, and experience proves, that the only preventative against the imtemperate use of Spirituous Liquors in Camp, is by restraining the Men from straggling beyond a reasonable distance from their Tents—a duty solely dependent on their Officers.

In conclusion, I have the honor to express the sentiments of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that there has not appeared a single fact, which can in the least weaken the strong claim of Captain Stewart to the fullest confidence and approbation of Government; and Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop derives much satisfaction in being enabled to record on the result of this investigation, that the Commissariat Department was conducted with the greatest zeal, intelligence and advantage to the public interests; and that there did not exist any just cause of complaint against either the system or its efficiency.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,

Adjutant General of the Army.
Adj. Gen's Office,
Fort St. George,
14th Dec. 1815.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having perused with attention the Proceedings of the Committee, and the various Documents which accompanied them, is pleased to publish to the Army his entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Commander in Chief; and to renew in the General Orders the high commendation, which has already been bestowed upon Captain Stewart, by every authority competent to pass an opinion on his conduct, while entrusted with the charge of the Commissariat duties with the late Lieutenant Colonel Dowse's Force, in the Southern Mahratta Country.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) E. WOOD,

Sec. to Government.
By Order of the Commander in Chief
T. H. S. CONWAY
Adjutant General to

MADRAS GOVT. G.

The following prom
18th Regiment
Captain Lieuten
be Captain of a
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Lieutenant R. P. Molesworth to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Church; and Ensign John Gibbings to be Lieutenant, vice Molesworth: date of commission 30th April 1814.

JANUARY 13, 1815.

With the view of providing more effectually for the discharge of the medical duties of the Garrisons of Trichinopoly, Masulipatam, Bellary, and Cannanore, where there are also extensive Military Cantonments, and of insuring a more convenient distribution of the services of the Medical Establishment; the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine, that from the 1st January 1815, Full Surgeons shall be appointed to those Garrisons, with the monthly Staff allowance of 50 Star Pagodas.

The Garrison Surgeons appointed to Trichinopoly, Masulipatam, Bellary, and Cannanore, will be discharged with the duties of Deputy Medical Storekeeper and shall draw the Staff allowances now attached to that Department.

The medical duties of the Southern, and Northern Courts of Appeal and Circuit, shall be performed respectively, by the Garrison Surgeons of Trichinopoly and Masulipatam, who will also conduct the duties of local Superintendent of Vaccination, on the allowances at present drawn by the Senior Regimental Surgeon, for the performance of those duties.

The following Appointments have taken place.

Mr. Surgeon Prichard to the Garrison of Trichinopoly.

Mr. Surgeon Owen to the Garrison of Bellary.

Mr. Surgeon Briggs to the Garrison of Cannanore.

Mr. Surgeon J. Jones to the Garrison of Masulipatam.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon B. P. Longdill to the Zillah and Collectorate of Trichinopoly.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. Johnson, to the Zillah and Collectorate of Masulipatam.

PENANG.

PENANG GAZETTE, — FEB. 11, 1815.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette, Prince of Wales Island.

SIR,

May I request you will be pleased to give place in the Gazette, to the accompanying correspondence.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. FARQUHAR,

Resident and Commandant.

Malacca, January 23, 1815.

To Rear Admiral the Honorable Robert Stopford, &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,

Having lately observed in different English news-papers, an official letter addressed by you, when at Sourabaya, to the Admiralty, intimating that in consequence of their being no Field Officer of the Army present with you, when the Troops were landed at Sedayou on the 19th September, 1811, you had direct Captain Harris, of the Navy, to take the command of them—I must take the liberty to bring to your recollection, that I was present at that time and received verbal orders from you, in person, on board H. M. ship Scipion, on the preceding day, to take command of the troops under orders for disembarkation; that I accordingly did so, and marched the detachment to Grissie, where I was joined by Captain Harris, who appearing to have been vested by you with a commanding authority over the British as well as the Madurese troops, I deemed it most advisable that the public service should be conducted at the time, from any other person, than the Captain Harris, who was in command, to so long as no act of his part should take place, which might be prejudicial to the detachment.

of British troops of which I considered myself in the immediate charge; and accordingly intimated to Captain Harris, that all orders to the troops must be issued by me—at the same time that I was ready to attend to any general instructions he might wish to communicate, to which he readily assented.

Herewith I beg to transmit copies of two official letters addressed by me, whilst in command of the detachment, to the Adjutant General of the Army, under date the 20th and 24th of September; by which you will perceive on advertng to the tenor of your official report to the Admiralty, that the Commander-in-Chief, might reasonably and naturally call in question the authenticity of what is stated in the said letters, and conclude that I had not been even present with the troops at the time mentioned.

I am sensible it is unnecessary for me to say more, in order to induce you, on receipt of this, to do me the justice to correct your former statement, so far as to relieve me from any unpleasant imputation which might otherwise attach to my having apparently made an erroneous report to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) WM. FARQUHAR,

Major of Engineers, &c.

(A True Copy)

WM. FARQUHAR,

Major, Commandant, &c.

Malacca, the 15th Dec. 1812.

London, 8th May, 1814.

To MAJOR FARQUHAR,

Commandant at Malacca.

SIR,

I have within these few days received the original and duplicate of your letter, of the 15th December 1812, accompanied with copies of two letter written by you to the Adjutant General of the Army, containing an account of the proceeding of the troops of His Majesty and those of the Honorable Company, on their march from Sedayo, to the neighbourhood of Sourabaya.

Your voluntary services upon this occasion I fully appreciated, and expressed my opinion in my correspondence with His Excellency Lord Minto; but as I was given to understand that your services at Java were generally confined more to a civil than a military department, I do not feel myself authorized in my letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, to describe them in any other point of view.

Upon the supposition of the nature of your general employment upon the expedition against Java, I had additional reason to applaud the zeal, which induced you to step forth upon an emergency, and to assist with your military knowledge, and enterprize, which in the event of more resistance on the part of the enemy could not but have benefited by it very materially.

With respect to the circumstance of Captain Harris, of His Majesty's Navy, being vested with the command of the land forces, it is necessary to remark, that Captain Harris had collected a very considerable body of Madura troops, placed especially under his orders by the Sultan of Madura, and exceeding in number more than double the force of the King's and Company's troops; and Captain Harris was more over possessed of much local knowledge of the route and the nature of the places to be attacked, from previous residence in the vicinity of that district.

As rapid movements were particularly necessary upon this occasion, and as the Madurese troops, under the peculiar circumstances of the expedition, were better calculated for that purpose than those of the King or Company; I felt myself justified in departing from the more regular custom of established service, in vesting the command of the advance, thus constituted, to a naval officer, well knowing, that in case of check, we would have been well supported by the regular troops of which you had volunteered the direction.

You must be aware that in a case when the operations of the King's and Company's troops depended so entirely upon the proceedings of the Madurese troops which were unavoidably placed under the command of a Naval Officer, I could not consistently have stated in a public dispatch that the whole were under the orders of an Officer of the Army—nor did I consider myself at liberty, for the reasons before stated, to say that you were in the situation of a field officer, not knowing whether you were upon full pay or half pay.

I hope this explanation will prove satisfactory, certain as I am that I did not possess any disposition to wound your feelings by the manner in which I described those proceedings, or assume any unprecedented right to invest a Naval Officer with a command over British troops, when employed in the field.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT STOPFORD,

Vice Admiral.

(A True Copy)

WM. FARQUHAR,

Major Commandant, &c.

CEYLON.

From the Ceylon Govt. Gazette.

FEBRUARY 15, 1815.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Robert Brownrigg, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

The Forces of the British Sovereign assembled in the cause of humanity, will be careful to respect its rights.

In approaching the Capital of a hostile Court, to liberate a suffering people from the grasp of Tyranny, His Excellency the Governor is solicitous to renew the assurances contained in the general Proclamation of the 10th January last, and to provide in the greatest degree possible for the prevention of bloodshed—that the operations of the Troops may be directed against such alone as appear in arms to oppose them, and that all well disposed Inhabitants, of every class and description, may be saved from the danger of adhering to the enemy in the hour of attack.

Precluded by the treacherous policy of the Kandian Court from all intercourse by messengers, according to the custom of war, recognized by nations even the most barbarous; His Excellency has recourse to this mode of testifying his sentiments to the people of the City of Kandy and the Districts in its vicinity.

To the Cingalese it is only necessary to observe that their emancipation is the leading object of the war.

The Malabars from the Coast of Coremandel, as the Moors from the same quarter, are by their birth and parentage the natural subjects of His Britannic Majesty, and of the Honorable the East India Company. They are exhorted to keep in mind this bond of Allegiance, and to hold in view the hope of being able (as loyal subjects of the British Empire) to return with safety and protection to their families, relations, friends, and cast, in their native countries, under the Honorable Company's Government.

Such safety and protection, with a passport to their country, and every reasonable assistance and support, is hereby offered to them, thus timely, before they become involved in the guilt of actual hostility and armed opposition against the Forces of their lawful Sovereign—neglecting which warning, they will incur the danger of being treated not only as enemies, but as traitors; His Excellency being in possession of a correct list of their names, with the places of their nativity and former residence, and the families to which they belong in the Districts of the Honorable Company.

Whatever other classes of people there may be in the City and environs of Kandy, not being herein specially mentioned, are nevertheless included in the general offer of protection, and invited to place themselves under the British Standard.

Priests of all Religions, their places of worship, and the effects of their Churches, will be held sacred.

Women and Children, aged and infirm men, of whatever cast or connection, will remain unmolested, as well as all persons unarmed.

Also the interior of Houses will be respected; together with all property whatever, except Ordnance, Arms, Ammunition and articles of Warlike Stores or Equipment; reserving however, to His Excellency the Governor, the power of confiscating to public use, the property of all such persons as shall be found to have acted against the British Army after the publication of this notice.

Head-Quarters at Amoonpoorey, on the heights East of Balani, the 11th Feb. 1815.

By his Excellency's Command.

J. SUTHERLAND,

Dep. Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Lieutenant General Robert Brownrigg, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

Whereas the Armies of His Majesty the King of Great Britain have occupied and entered into complete possession of the Kandian Provinces, denominated the Four Korles, the Saffragam Korle, and the Three Korles, and the Chiefs and People of those Provinces have fully and freely surrendered the same and submitted themselves without reserve to His Majesty's Government.

It is hereby published and proclaimed, that the said Provinces of the four Korles, the Saffragam Korle, and the three Korles with all their Royal Rights and Dependencies are become, and they are hereby declared to be integral Parts of the British Possessions in the Island of Ceylon, and are henceforth received under the Sovereignty and protection of His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

And Whereas many other provinces of the Kandian Kingdom have been entered and are partially occupied by the British Forces, and many inhabitants have already joined and are daily assembling round the British Standard.

It is further notified and declared, that the several Commanding Officers of the British Troops in all the aforesaid Provinces, are empowered and directed to afford the fullest protection to all classes, who may submit themselves to the Sovereignty of the British Crown, and to defend them in their persons and property against all Foreign and Domestic Enemies.—And that it is the firm determination of his Excellency to persevere with the powerful Forces places under his Command, until the legitimate object of the War shall be accomplished, by the deliverance of the Kandian People from the Tyranny of the existing Ruler, and by receiving them under the parental protection and permanent dominion of His Majesty's Government.

Head Quarters at Amoonpoorey, on the Heights East of Balani, the 11th Feb. 1815.

By His Excellency's Command.

JAMES SUTHERLAND,

Dep. Secretary.

From the Calcutta Papers.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta on the 4th April the Lady of Captain John William Taylor, of the 14th Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the 5th, do. the Lady of John Paterson, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 11th March, Mrs. Richard Foley, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 14th do. the Lady of Cornet R. H. Russell, of the 6th Madras Native Cavalry, of a Son.

At the same place, on the 17th do. Mrs. A. Harrison, of a Daughter.

At Kilpauk, on the 10th do. the Lady of Captain Ormsby, of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Chinsurah, on the 6th April, Captain John Jordan, of His Majesty's 66th Foot, to Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Robinson.

At Cawnpore, on the 27th March, Cornet C. O. Mason, of the 5th Native Cavalry, to Miss E. E. Fortier, third Daughter of the late J. B. Fortier, Esq.

At Lucknow, on the 28th do. Lieutenant Robert Wrenhall Pogson, Adjutant of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Ann Cordelia Queiros.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta on the 8th April, Mr. W. G. Walter, Head Assistant in the Marine Board Office; deeply and deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was warm in his attachment, and sincere in his friendship; scrupulously just, and upright in his conduct towards all men: he has left a name embalmed in the memory of those who from close intercourse with him, had an opportunity to see, admire, and appreciate the many excellencies in the character.

‘Above temptation in a low estate,

‘And uncorrupted even among the great:

‘A safe companion, and an easy friend,

‘Unblamed thro’ life, lamented in his end.’

On the same day, in the 18th year of her age, Miss Sarah Hayes.

On Sunday last, the 9th April, Mr. Isaac Morgan, aged 45 years; leaving a Widow and three infant Children to lament his loss.

Additional Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1815.

THE HAGUE, DEC. 3.

FINANCES OF HOLLAND.

In the sitting of the States General of the 23d ult. Mr. Falck, the Secretary of Finance, presented the following estimate of the expenditure of Holland for the year 1815:—

1st. For the Royal Household, guilders	1,600,000
2d. For the Department of the General Secretary of State	471,500
3d. For the Home Department	4,470,000
4th. For the Waterstaat (maintenance of dykes, &c.)	1,500,000
5th. For the department of Finance	18,900,000
6th. Foreign Department	789,100
7th. Naval Department	5,000,000
8th. War Department	11,800,000
9th. Dep. of commerce and colonies	2,681,000
10th. Extraordinary and unforeseen expenses	478,400

Total of guilders. 51,000,000

The Secretary set forth the great exertions which were rendered necessary last year, by the destitute state in which the country was left. "We had now, however," (he observed) "a considerable land force on foot; our marine was daily increasing; important expeditions were fitting out both for the East and West Indies, the interest of the national debt had been duly discharged, and all other branches of the public service provided for."

"To attain these objects, the expenditure of the country, for 1814, had been estimated at 63,500,000 guilders. By care and economy, and under improved circumstances, that expenditure would not be found to exceed 59,800,000 guilders; and would leave in the treasury, at the end of the year, a sum of about 10½ millions."

The report assigns as reasons why the expenditure could not be brought within the compass of ordinary years, the short period during which the country had enjoyed independence, the existing situation of Europe, and the expenses of the War-department; and concluded with recommending the continuance of the existing taxes, with the exception of some alteration of that on patents.

The States-General, after deliberating on the Report and the plan of law with which it was accompanied, passed a resolution, approving of the same. They, at the same time, appointed a Committee of their number, consisting of Messrs. Lynden Van Howelaken, Van Sytzama, and Van Pallandt, to inform the Prince Sovereign, that they had seen with satisfaction that the estimates for 1815, when compared with those of 1814, had undergone a diminution of 12 millions; and that the sum of 40 millions and an half, at which his Royal Highness estimated the various revenues of the State, added to the surplus of 1813 and 14, would be sufficient to cover the expenses of 1815.

They add, however, "that it is exceedingly difficult for this Assembly to decide how far the estimated expences of fifty-one millions would admit of diminution without the public service sustaining injury; and also whether the estimated revenue of 40½ millions was compatible with the ability of the people: that the assembly (as representatives of the inhabitants of these lands,—a people who, for years past, had been compelled to make so many unexampled sacrifices, had suffered so many losses, and been so much diminished), would have greatly wished that the expenses of the state had been reduced to less than 51 millions; that some very severe and oppressive burthens had been lightened, and the necessary expenses of the State brought within such compass, as that they would be covered by the taxes which the country was capable of bearing; that the assembly, nevertheless, from what had fallen from the Secretary of State, felt great satisfaction in the conviction that the Sovereign was deeply sensible of the weight of the existing burthens; and that, though the wants of the various branches of administration for this and the following year had rendered it impossible to gratify the wish of his heart in making greater

reductions, yet this important work occupied his serious consideration; that this assembly are fully sensible of the unwearied efforts and paternal cares of their Sovereign; and that they give the best proof of this deep conviction by assenting to the law of finance now under their consideration."

PARIS, DEC. 2.

The order for recruiting the French army, which I announced to you some days ago, has, I understand, been put into immediate execution. It will be recollected, that on the re-organization of the army in the course of last summer, an immense number of old soldiers as well as conscripts received permission to retire to their families; but were to hold themselves in readiness to reassemble, and join their regiments, on the first summons. The measure above alluded to, therefore, cannot properly be considered a new levy, being only a recal of such a proportion of the furloughs granted as would make an addition to the troops on active service of 80,000 men. One half of these have already joined their corps. On the specific objects of this increase of force on the part of the French Government, it would be vain to speculate. The meaning of it must be referred to the negotiations of the Congress; and it is perhaps designed to influence in some degree their issue. It is quite familiarly talked of at Paris, that the reason why M. Talleyrand has not appeared to interest himself with so much warmth on the fate of Flanders as on that of Poland and of Saxony, is the perfect conviction entertained by France that she can take possession of the Netherlands *when she pleases*, and that it would be both superfluous and imprudent to make a premature parade of anxiety about that which she is able and resolute to seize upon at some future day.

PARIS, DEC. 3.

An event of some importance has occurred within these few hours, in a change of the heads of three leading departments of the French ministry. To begin with the first in point of consequence, whether we regard the office itself, or the hands to which it is now entrusted. General Dupont, who held, ever since the King's arrival, the administration of the war department, was never popular with the army, since his surrender in Spain. General Dupont also has necessarily been the organ of all the reforms and reductions in the composition of the army, which, however unavoidable on the part of the government, with a view both to politics and to the state of the finances, have produced not a little irritation and discontent. Besides, the complaint was very general, that the service did *not go on*; that obstructions were daily accumulating; and no decisive arrangements making, to stop the progress of these twofold evils—the unpopularity and imbecility of the Minister. The King, therefore, determined at once on a change that should operate effectually on the morale of the troops, as well as on the ease of the public service. He nominated Marshal Soult as successor to Dupont. Soult's conduct in Bretagne has gained him the esteem of his Sovereign. He has the entire confidence of the troops. As a man of general ability, he ranks, perhaps foremost of all the French officers; though he is more distinguished for extent than accuracy of mind, and notwithstanding his fine organization of the South of Spain, his administrative talents are said to be inferior to those of Suchet, who divides the suffrages of the well-informed persons here, with regard to his fitness for the War Department. The Duke of Dalmatia is not supposed to consider Talleyrand with much respect. The next removal is of M. de Beugnot, from the direction of the Police to that of the Marine,—a nomination by no means so satisfactory as the former.

M. D'André, an able and estimable Member of the Constituent Assembly, succeeds M. Beugnot as Minister of Police. The latter had resigned above a fortnight ago, but from some unknown reason resumed the office, and it is only this day that he has finally found a successor. M. Lagarde continues his arduous duties in the police department.

There were no political papers found upon Lord Ox—d, none at least of a culpable or offensive description; and his Lordship was in consequence almost immediately released.

Some letters from the Princess Borghese to her sister are said to have been in the keeping of the Noble Lord; and their contents not being held in high reverence by the agents of government, are by this time pretty well circulated through Paris.

Amongst the mischievous rumours set afloat in Paris, was one that the King was likely to be attacked on Thursday or Friday last, either on his way to the Odeon, or during the performance at that theatre. The Duke of Ragusa (Captain of the guard in waiting) thought it the wisest part to take some precautions. The military on duty were, therefore, doubled, and the most unremitting vigilance exercised in all quarters,—but it soon was discovered to be a false alarm.

PARIS, DEC. 14, 1814.

It is now said that Messrs. De Beugnot and Dupont had a serious quarrel with regard to the measures to be taken for the defence of the King's person on the rumour of a projected disturbance at the Odeon, or on the way to it; and that the conduct of both these Ministers was such as to make an immediate change in their respective departments quite indispensable:—this, from the nature of things, must be little better than report.

It is stated, also, but on good authority, that the Swiss troops in Strasburgh and the neighbourhood have been ordered up to Paris; and that from various considerations connected with the peace of the metropolis, and the harmony of the service, the whole infantry duty of this garrison will in some weeks hence be undertaken by the Swiss. These regiments are filled with veteran officers, and the soldiers have been selected from the youth of their country, most distinguished for strength, spirit and intelligence. They compose, indeed, a most formidable body.

The speech of Marshal Macdonald, printed by order of the Chamber of Peers, has made prodigious noise, and done great good by the calm reflexion and manly sentiment which it breathes in every line. It has gone further towards quieting whatever uneasiness may have been produced by some of the ill-judged discussions in the lower house upon the question of the emigrants, than any person could have hoped for in so short a time. The military character of the Duke de Tarente has a steady lustre and dignity about it, superior perhaps to that of any of his cotemporaries. He was bred in the ancient Irish brigade. His early feelings attached him sincerely to his Sovereign. His good sense and high principles kept him aloof from faction in the worst and most dangerous times. His chief command of the army in Italy, obtained without the baseness of intrigue, was a masterpiece of skill, ingenuity, and courage, against the very superior forces of Suwarrow and Melas united. A severe wound in the last great battle deprived France for a time of the services of this brave soldier. The opinion runs, that no man is so fit for the command in chief of an army of 200,000 men, or for the supreme direction of an extensive and complicated war; but that when brought into direct contact with the troops in the command of only a small division, he displays so much of the hauteur of unbending science, and of the *sang-froid* of profound knowledge, that his men rather look up to him with esteem and awe, than with that impetuosity of personal attachment, which some Commanders less powerfully gifted than Macdonald are anxious to inspire into the French soldier, as their surest means of ascendancy and success. The subject of these observations is supposed to combine many of the higher qualities of Moreau, with perhaps a more masculine and daring genius; and his well-known predilection for that hero, the most amiable warrior of modern times, exposed him for many years to the hatred and indirect persecutions of Buonaparte. He is not more than eight and forty. His conversation, for the most part grave and instructive, is often gay and spirited: his repartees, of which I have lately heard some specimens, disdainfully and provokingly severe.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS, DEC. 19, 1814.

The effects of Soult's accession to the Ministry are already felt in the state of public opinion; the common phrase being, that the King by this single appointment has gained 200,000 friends, the actual returns of the French army. The management of the War-

office, likewise, would, if proposed as a model in some other countries, be apt to make the heads of departments stare, and to alarm, in no small degree, the *young gentlemen* of the anti-rooms. The Duke of Dalmatia has insisted, that all his clerks shall come to their offices at eight o'clock in the morning; and he has requested that the General of Division may call upon him at six.

"CALAIS, DEC. 7.

"Persons who return from England mention, that the English merchants are entering into great speculations with the French merchants, and that in England, generally, they reckon upon a long peace with France."

"ROME, NOV. 15.

"An occurrence at Fondi, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, has produced a great sensation here. Baron de Boulnois, a French General Officer, having left Naples, where he had been on particular affairs of great consequence, was attacked, on the 13th of this month, by some armed men, near Fondi, on the frontier of the kingdom of Naples. Four of them robbed him of his papers, and, after having ill treated him, left him on the spot. It is surprising, that two merchants, who were travelling the same road, and who preceded by some minutes the carriage of the French General, were not stopped by these malefactors. The Baron de Boulnois went to the French Ambassador, who showed him all the attentions which his situation demanded, and supplied him with every necessary assistance. His Holiness, who has been much affected by this occurrence, has condescended to make enquiries after the Baron de Boulnois, and to express to him his concern for the unfortunate event. The latter took care, immediately after his arrival at Terracino, to draw up a statement of the different circumstances which accompanied this assassination; which appears the more extraordinary, as the robbers who committed it left several valuable articles in the carriage; but they carried off with the greatest care all letters and papers of which that General was the bearer. We may conceive all the conjectures to which such an event will give rise among the French who are here, and who have all manifested the greatest indignation in hearing of this act of violence exercised on one of their countrymen."

"MADRID, NOV. 30.

"The transaction relative to the Ex-Minister Macanaz, is ended. His Majesty has just issued the following decree:—

"The moment when divine Providence delivered me from the captivity to which intrigue and black envy had led me, to the great prejudice of my loving subjects, and in a way so distressing to myself, I was desirous of placing next my heart, and under my special protection, all those who, following my fortunes, had shared my slavery. In these painful circumstances, some have not ceased to be faithful to me; others, on the contrary, *demoralised*, or *influenced* by wicked men, have betrayed their duty to the throne which I fill, have committed flagrant excesses under shelter of the confidence which I reposed in them, and abusing that confidence, have dashed themselves on baseless rocks. Don Pedro Macanaz was one of those on whom my early esteem was fixed. I thought him worthy of it, and therefore appointed him my Secretary of State, of mercy, and justice, supposing his conduct would be irreproachable in all respects. Soon, however, were complaints against him made to me: these I attributed to envy and disaffection. At length, finding that these complaints daily increased, I wished to know the truth myself. My first enquiries convinced me that he had not only followed a system of but little delicacy in his conduct, and been culpable to a degree that deserved serious punishment, but that he had betrayed his fidelity to me at the period when I most required the support of my well-beloved subjects. I have a right, no doubt, in virtue of my supreme authority, to make him and all his accomplices undergo the punishment of the laws, but desiring to join mercy with justice, and being perfectly informed of the circumstances, having myself seen in the house of Macanaz, the evidence of his weakness, and also of the excesses which he had committed, I felt it my duty, for the good and comfort

of my people, to strike at the evil in its root, and to soften in some degree the misfortunes of that number of persons injured by those weaknesses and excesses.

"In consequence, I ordain that Don Pedro Macanaz be deprived of his office, his emoluments, and his honours; and that he be imprisoned during pleasure in the Castle of San Antonio de Corogoe; that Don Dyonisio Urbano be also deprived of his office and emoluments, banished 20 leagues from the Court and Royal residences and that he fix on the place where he is to remain confined for eight years, and besides this, pay a fine of 10,000 francs; that Louise Petit, a native of France, instantly set forth from my States for his own country, and give up the sums found on his person in my presence to the use of the general infirmary; that Don Joseph Moragas, merchant of Mahon, pay a fine of 15,000 francs; that Don Jaime Doz, merchant of Madrid, and his son Julian Doz, pay a fine of 6,650 francs; that Don Lazare de Rode, Francois Estanga, Manuel De Cordova, Jean Baptiste Maignien, Louise Robinet, and Dominique Grifon pay each a sum of 550 francs; that all the above be acquainted that I am displeased with their conduct, that they must be cautious of giving ground for future suspicions; that Don Salvador Colomer be informed that he must hold a conduct suitable to his office, and that the slightest omission on this point shall be rigorously punished: that the sums of 5,000 francs, which had been lodged in the hands of Don Jaime Doz, and that of 3,000 remitted to Don Joseph Estanga, as well as all the fines above specified, be added together, and applied to the subsistence of the garrison of Madrid. I ordain that this Sovereign Decree be published, executed in all its parts, and this my express order that the process thus terminated be deposited among the archives.

"I, THE KING."

"At the Palace, Nov. 25.

"To Don Juan Garrido.

"Such has been the end of the political existence of the Minister Macanaz, and of this process, memorable from the character of the Judge, who, in conformity to the royal instruction, dictated the sentence.

"It appears that the Ex-Minister Macanaz, unworthy the confidence of his august master, and the office entrusted to him, was but a man of equivocal morals, and whose ignorance and mediocrity of talent were brought to light by his low avarice. Why was it necessary that the Decree of the 4th of May, and the Circular of the 30th of the same month, by which 25,000 families lost their security and civil existence, should be signed by the same which had received a douceur of 1000 crowns for an ecclesiastical benefice? We shall speak no more either of Mr. Macanaz, or of this singular process."

FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA, Nov. 21.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia have for these ten days past held daily conference on the state of European affairs. It is certain that these two Monarchs are willing to make any sacrifices to advance the establishment of tranquillity in Europe. It is even asserted that Prussia consents to renounce Saxony, if suitable indemnities shall be granted to her for the enormous expenses of the war which she has supported, for the great sacrifices which she has undergone since the year 1806, and particularly for the loss of the Duchy of Warsaw, which the Treaty of Tilsit deprived her of, and which she cannot now recover.

On the other hand, it is said, that several of the Powers have proposed to restore Prussia to the possession of all that part of Poland situated on this side the Vistula, on condition that she renounces Saxony; she will, however, reserve a part of it, that is to say, Lower Lusatia, and a district on the right bank of the Elbe; but it appears that this proposal is not reconcilable with the projects of the Emperor Alexander, relative to the establishment of the kingdom of Poland under a Russian Viceroy.

It is finally said, that several Powers have declared, that they eagerly desire the re-establishment of Poland, on condition, however, that that country shall accept, as a King, either a Polish Prince, or a Prince of the German House.

While no agreement is come to respecting Poland and Saxony, the arrangements of the Congress continue in the same state. It is for this reason that the solemn sittings have not commenced, though the verification of the powers of the Ministers and accredited Diplomatic Agents has been terminated for some days.

The departure of the Allied Monarchs for Styria and Trieste is deferred, in consequence of the important objects now under consideration. In this unsettled state of things, they do not even yet think of their departure from Vienna.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.

The accounts from the French frontiers confirm the statement of the military measures that are pursuing on the whole line from Dunkirk to Strasburg. They are very busy in the arsenals, and the garrisons are augmenting. It is even affirmed, that orders have been given to pallisade the fortresses on the French line, and that a corps of French troops will march thither to be cantoned between them; but these reports are not at present authenticated. It is affirmed, that France intends to assume a formidable appearance, in order if possible to obtain at the Congress the fortress of Luxemburg and a part of the Ardennes. Such is the prevailing opinion at Paris, and even at Vienna; but on the other hand it is firmly believed that these endeavours will be of no avail.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.

Austria has ordered a large reinforcement of troops for the present: eleven regiments to go to Galicia.

There is now a Committee formed for the affairs of Italy; it consists of the Ministers of Austria, England, Russia, France, and Spain. One of the first and most important questions is the restitution of the three legations, still occupied by the Austrian troops. It seems that all the voices are not agreed about acknowledging Murat as King of Naples.

It is affirmed that Buonaparte will be conveyed to St. Helena.

HAMBURG, Dec. 9.

There was a slight military disturbance here on Wednesday last, in consequence of a company of the Hanseatic Legion in garrison refusing to acknowledge the officer appointed to command them. The principal mutineers were, however, arrested, and order restored.

The 5th ult. being the anniversary of the deliverance of Lubeck, was observed in that city as a day of solemn thanksgiving, and collections were made for the poor at the different churches and chapels to the amount of 1712 marks.

ALTONA, Dec. 9.

The last column of Russian troops will quit Hamburg on the 13th of January next. The fortifications of that city will remain in their present state until the close of the Congress of Vienna. An officer, with a very small detachment of troops, will remain for the superintendence of these fortifications.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.

In consequence of very strong representations the affairs of Saxony has taken another turn. We learn that it will now preserve its existence as a kingdom; but Prussia will have a portion of it, comprising about 600,000 inhabitants, viz. Lusatia, and the fortresses of Wittenberg and Torgau, in order that she may have military positions on the Elbe.

The Vistula, it is also understood, will in future form the boundary of Russia on the side of Poland; and Warsaw will remain under the power of Russia.

The Times Dec. 2, 1814.

The Princess of WALES, after her visit to LUCIEN BUONAPARTE, has proceeded to pay her compliments to JOACHIM MURAT. We cannot say much in favour of her Royal Highness's taste in the choice of her company. LUCIEN, indeed, may deserve some notice as a rhymist; but JOACHIM probably cannot read his brother-in-law's rhymes. We are happy to notice among the literary news from France, the appearance of a work which is most seasonable, and cannot fail to have a most beneficial influence on the public mind in that country. It is from the pen of the deservedly celebrated CHATEAUBRIAND, and is entitled *Political Reflections on some late Writings, and on the common Interests of all Frenchmen*. We can almost excuse the CARNOTS and MEHES, and all their worthy compeers, who, as the *Morning Chronicle* phrases it, write "in the glowing spirit of liberty," since their vulgar trash has served to call forth the talents of one whom we do not hesitate to place, for true philosophy and sterling genius, at the very head of the existing French literature. The manner in which this author exposes the folly of the regicides in insulting the King, as they have lately done, affords an admirable specimen of that king of

logic which comes at once home to the feelings. He begins with the case of a criminal deservedly punished with death by the established laws of the state. Even here nature places an irremovable bar between the judge who pronounces the fatal sentence, and the brother of the sufferer. But what if the condemned person was really innocent; what if he was inviolable by the law; what if he was the Sovereign of his pretended judge; what if the act of judgment was unauthorised by any legal sanction; what if it was the work of a faction conducted with circumstances of irregularity, of precipitation, of barbarous ferocity;—and yet if the same brother should afterward get the unjust judge into his power, should seek to inflict on him no vengeance, but should leave him to conscience and remorse, who would not then say that the regicide must add madness to crime in seeking to justify himself by new calumnies, and insolent remonstrances? Many of these men now approach the natural term of human life,—they have passed the season of violent passions,—

—at their age

The heyday in the blood is tame, 'tis humble. "Surely it is no hard task," says CHATEAUBRIAND, "after they have lived so long amidst troubles, and tempests, and bloodshed, to devote a moment to recollect themselves, and to meditate on what they are, before they go where Louis XVI. is already gone. He made the melancholy voyage, not in the fulness of his days, not with deliberate preparation, not with the aids and consolations of friendship to smooth his way; but hurried, but alone, but destitute, but oppressed—and yet he departed in peace!"

Extract of a letter from a French Gentleman at Paris, Nov. 27, 1814:—

"It is difficult to describe the surprise and indignation of every rank of Society in this capital, at a paragraph which appeared a few days ago, in an Evening Paper of London, wherein the Editor, speaking of the Duke of WELLINGTON, says, in distinct terms, that his Grace's life 'is not safe' in France; and that the French, instead of taking as a compliment the mission of so illustrious a person, have even considered it as an affront. Now the danger alluded to can only be that of assassination; for whatever degree of personal unpopularity may attend the Duke of WELLINGTON, of which I do not wish to say a word, it would be ridiculous to assert that it has descended to the mob, who are hardly aware of his Grace's presence at Paris, and who therefore cannot be suspected of engaging in an insurrection to get rid of him. The writer of the paragraph in the English paper must of course have meant, that the British Ambassador runs the risk of assassination here. What would be the feelings of the English nation, if they were assured in the French official journals, that the Ambassador of Louis XVIII. was in daily peril of his life at London! Would not such an insult be immediately resented by England as a direct attack upon her national character and honour, and as a justifiable ground for the most peremptory demand of satisfaction by the British Court? Let us consider this matter calmly for a few moments. A military officer distinguished for talents and good fortune is sent Ambassador to a country against whose armies the chief part of his successes had been obtained. This, however agreeable to the restored monarch, whose battles the British General may be said to have fought, could not in itself be regarded as a very gracious or highly conciliatory step towards the French nation, jealous of the glory of their arms, or to the Marshals and superior officers of the army, whose laurels had, in the course of the Spanish war, been so repeatedly shorn by his Grace. The generous sentiment of France, however, overcame the force of temporary circumstances, and the reception of the Duke of WELLINGTON, which I witnessed at the theatre when he appeared there last summer, was the most flattering tribute that can be imagined to the celebrity of his name, and to the auspicious causes of his arrival. Coupled with this event, was the new and unexpected occupation of Belgium,—a province recently torn from France, and covered with fortresses of the first order, by a large army in English pay, composed in great part of English troops, and commanded by a young Prince, within a very few months the Aide-de-Camp of the British Ambassador. Was there in this no occasion for a well-founded jealousy on the part of France; or was it not quite enough to wound the confidence of the whole French army and people, in the designs of England,

and in the continuance of peace? But this is not all: a direct and frequent intercourse is said to be kept up by couriers, between the General at Paris and his former Aide-de-Camp at Brussels;—an intercourse, too, naturally suspected of having for its object the distribution and application of those numerous forces, of which, in all human probability, the same nominal Ambassador and successful officer would, on a renewal of hostilities assume the direct command, by merely transferring his head-quarters, which are now at Paris, to Brussels, or some other point on the French frontier. You certainly cannot be much surprised, if the wise men amongst us pronounce this series of measures on the part of England, to be extremely injudicious with a view to the harmony of the two countries. But this question of national jealousy is very different from that of the odium which the English ministerial papers have attributed to the person of their own ambassador, and to the fears which they think fit to entertain for his life. Personal unpopularity can result from personal conduct alone. Do they mean to assert, that the Duke of WELLINGTON is unpopular from the demeanour which he has held towards the French court—or from the social intercourse with which he may occasionally have indulged the chiefs of the French army—or do they insinuate that he is not popular amongst his own countrymen at Paris? One or other of these constructions must be put upon the language your journals have used,—and to infer the danger of assassination from any one of these quarters, is surely to ascribe to his Grace a degree of unpopularity, and to the French court, the French officers, or the English gentlemen on their travels, an extremity of guilt, not a little flattering to all parties."

The preparation making in the Parks for public spectacles, again last night attracted the notice of the House of Commons. Mr. Congreve stated that the whole expense will be only 15,000*l.* and, if so, it will be the cheapest job of carpenters' work that has been executed in this country these hundred years. The principle of demanding money for admission is very objectionable. The Roman populace were not called upon to pay for their Circensian Games. It may also operate very injuriously to the rights of individuals. In the case of establishing a new fair in a country village, however inconsiderable, a writ of *ad quod damnum* issues to ascertain that it does not interfere with any of the already existing fairs in the neighbourhood.—Now, Bartholomew Fair, Camberwell Fair, Croydon Fair, and Peckham Fair, are all in the course of the summer. It is a very serious loss—indeed it is absolute ruin to the thousands of persons who live by these old-established sources of amusement, to have them anticipated by a new Bartholomew Fair in the Parks, aided by the taste and fancy of the Lord Chamberlain, supported by the public money, and patronised by all the influence of Government. Against such fearful odds, *Punch* and his wife *Judy* dare not to enter the lists, and the lions and tigers are the only personages who, relieved from their labours, can lie down in quiet, enjoying the respite afforded to them by these new-fangled scenes.

In the Green Park the workmen were busily employed about the Temple in taking down and cleaning the lamps, but whether any illumination is to take place on Friday next or not, the contractor has not yet heard. His activity is merely guided by motives of prudence, lest he might be called upon again to illumine this splendid pile.

We have made every inquiry as to whether it is in contemplation to amuse the public with a display of fire-works in St. James's Park on the Prince Regent's birth-day, but have not been able to learn, from any authentic source, that this is to be the case. Colonel Congreve's mind is not to be fathomed. The Duke of Wellington did not conduct the war in the Peninsula with so much reserve.

The cows in Hyde Park have commenced a week of Jubilee, in consequence of the discontinuance of nuisance which has so long infested their quarters.

The Suttlers of Hyde Park complain that they had not Fair play. The magistrates, however, thought they had played Fair long enough.

SECOND
Additional Supplement
TO THE
Java Government Gazette

Saturday, July 8.

The Times, Dec. 13, 1814.

If we could give credit to reports circulated yesterday with much confidence, we should believe that Ministers had sacrificed the glory and the best interests of the country by a premature peace with the Americans, at the moment when the latter are on the very verge of bankruptcy. Unfortunately, however, for the credit of this assertion, we at the same time learn, that most active measure are pursuing for detaching from the dominion of the enemy an important part of his territory. Accounts from Bermuda of the 11th ult. inform us, that all the disposable shipping in that quarter have been sent off to the Mississippi. Sir Alexander Cochrane left Halifax in the latter end of October for the same destination and a large body of troops from Jamaica was expected to assemble at the same point. The American Government has openly manifested such extravagant views of aggrandisement, that our eyes ought to be opened to its measureless ambition; and we ought to curb its excesses in time. It is doubtless with a view to this just and necessary policy, that Government has incurred the expense of such extensive military and naval preparations; and it can hardly be supposed, that whilst they are so largely sacrificing the national resources with one hand, they will render the object of the sacrifice altogether null with the other. Nevertheless, policies that peace with America would be signed before the end of the current month were yesterday done in the city so high as 30 guineas to return 100. It was even asserted, though without foundation, that the Preliminaries had been already digested, and received the signatures of the Commissioners on the 3d instant. We have, however, some reason to believe that the speculations on this subject are influenced, in some measure, by secret information, issued for the most unworthy purposes, from the hotel of the American Legation at Ghent. After what has been seen of the total want of principle in American statesmen of the Jeffersonian school, the world would not be much astonished to learn that one of the American negociators had turned his situation to a profitable account by speculating both at Paris and London on the result of the negotiation. Certain it is that letters received yesterday from the French capital, relative to the proceedings at Ghent, contain intimations like those which have been circulated here on American authority, viz. that the new proposals of the British will be acceded to on or before the beginning of the new year, provided that no better terms can ere then be obtained.

The *Live pool* frigate is arrived at Portsmouth, from the coast of America, as is his Majesty's ship *Penelope*, from Halifax. By these conveyances various and contradictory intelligence has been received. On the one hand, it was reported that an armistice had taken place between the troops on both sides in America: on the other, that General Drummond had defeated Brown and Izard with great loss, and forced them to blow up Fort Erie, and retire with the shattered remains of their forces to Sackett's harbour. The first of these reports is altogether unfounded; the latter is at least premature. At the date of the last advices Fort Erie continued in possession of the enemy; but General Drummond having received additional reinforcements was expected soon to make an attack on the position. Commodore Chauncey's fleet was still blockaded in Sackett's Harbour by Sir James Yeo; but it was not understood that any attack would be made on that place by land or water before the winter set in. Having mentioned our Naval Commander on Lake Ontario, it is but right to notice that he is to be succeeded in command by Commodore Owen, as Sir George Prevost is, at the same time, to be by Sir George Murray. The comparatively small magnitude of our Lake squadrons may perhaps afford a reason (or at least an official argument) for not employing one of our first Admirals on that service; but why one of the first Generals we possess is not charged with the management of so extremely important a land war, it is difficult to guess. The

Officer thus mentioned may, for ought we know, be a person of ability: certainly his name, to those who remember Ferrol and Tarragona, cannot but be rather ominous; but the nation at large is really indignant at the sort of apathy displayed on this occasion by Generals of higher rank and celebrity, who ought not to have declined the American command, merely because it did not promise to be so lucrative as some others. National gratitude has perhaps been displayed with premature liberality, if those who have received honours and rewards for former services are to hold back, in proud indifference, when their country once more needs their presence in the field of honour.

The American navy grows under the pressure of a contest with the greatest naval power that existed! Paradoxical as this appears, it is a simple fact; and it proves more than a thousand arguments the absolute impossibility there is of our concluding a peace at the present moment, without rendering ourselves the contempt of our antagonists, and the ridicule of all the world besides. Shall we allow the *Guerrier* to get to sea with impunity, and to bear to every part of the world a visible record of our shame, in that defeat, which entailed on us so many subsequent disgraces? The new frigate of that name, mounting 64 guns, is at Philadelphia, nearly ready for sea. The *Washington*, another new ship, carrying 90 guns, is fitting very fast for sea at Boston; and the *Independence*, of 98 has been recently constructed at Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. The last mentioned vessel is considered to be more than a match for the largest man of war ever built in England. She is manned with a full complement of 1,000 prime sailors; and what is also of the utmost consequence, her weight of metal is far superior to that of any ship in our navy, since her heaviest shot are not less than 68-pounds. When we have received so many melancholy proofs of the effect produced by this superiority in weight of metal, and when we have had no less than two years and a half to profit by the painful lessons, it must indicate absolute infatuation if we have not adopted some measures to place our seamen on an equality with those whom they have to oppose.

In one of the late French papers we observe it stated that M. Emeric David, in the Chamber of Deputies, moved an address to the King, praying him to grant, for good causes, permission to brothers and sisters in law to contract marriage. Perhaps there cannot be a better answer to this application, than the late case of Lady Roseberry. When even the marriage bond is not always found strong enough to prevent improper intimacies between persons standing in so near a relation to each other, it is clear that nothing ought to be done by the law to facilitate temptations which may become so fatal to the peace of families. We notice this proposal of M. Emeric David's, as a branch of the same specious but weak morality, which introduced in France the law of divorce for incompatibility of temper. How the King's permission could render the proposed marriages legitimate in the eyes of his subjects of the Roman Catholic persuasion, is not very obvious; since by that Church, as well as by our own, they are stigmatised as incestuous; but independently of the doctrines of the Church, a small degree of reflection must teach any one, that where brothers and sisters-in-law do not, from the first, look on each other as absolutely interdicted from all possibility of future union, a ground is laid for jealousies, perhaps the most acute and painful, that can torture the human mind.

The law for making Marseilles a free port was passed by a majority of 127 to 21. This measure will render it absolutely necessary that the measure too long deferred of making Malta a free port should be instantly adopted by our Government. If this advantage should not be extended to Malta, when Trieste, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, are all free, the ruin of our present commercial depôt in the Mediterranean must be the certain and speedy consequence.

Last night at a late hour, we received French papers of the 9th:—

PARIS, Dec. 9.

"The German Gazettes, too servilely copied by others, continue their daily contradictions as to the results of the Congress. The following is another specimen of this kind which we find in the *Nunenberg Gazette* of the 2d instant, under the head of

"Vienna, Nov. 26, half-past six in the evening."

"The affairs of Germany are now regulated. The Germanic Constitution has been

settled. Prussia will not form part of the Germanic Confederation. Saxony is re-established. The Russian Minister Count Stackelberg set off this day as a courier, to carry the news to the King of Saxony. The King of Prussia will take the title of Emperor. Austria will retain that part of Poland which she possesses. Prussia will retain the greater part of her portion, and receive indemnities for the rest.

"With regard to the above, it may be said that accounts from Vienna of the 28th state, that the official gazette of that day was expected with impatience, in consequence of the circulation of the above rumours; but it does not publish a syllable on the subject, so that their truth is doubted.

"The *Journal des Debats* contains the following extract of a private letter from Vienna, dated Nov. 27:

"The reports as to the course of the negotiations become more satisfactory. It is hoped that the Monarchs will shortly come to an agreement as to the great questions of Poland, Saxony, Belgium, and Italy. The late note of the Emperor of Russia has caused a great sensation; and it would appear that the Princes who oppose the plan proposed by Austria and Prussia begin to give way. When once the great Powers have agreed as to the division of territories, it will be easy to settle the future organisation of Germany and Switzerland.

"We are assured that the 8 millions assigned to the Princes of the Royal family by the budget, have been divided as follows: for Monsieur, 4 millions; for the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, 2,500,000; and for the Duke of Berry, 1,500,000 fr.

"Many letters from Vienna state, that the French ministers, against whom at first some prejudices existed, which old recollections seemed to justify, enjoy at present a most honourable rank; their system of moderation, and the well known character of the King of France, banish alarm. The German diplomatists, who at first took no pains to conceal their hatred and jealousy of France, are now believing in the good faith of its Cabinet. Some Ministers, on lately coming out from a most important discussion, observed that 'M. Talleyrand had just gained a diplomatic battle.'"

"VIENNA, Nov. 27.

"The pamphlet entitled 'Congress of Vienna, (Erlangen, 1814,) and which was probably translated into Turkish, and printed at Vienna, has occasioned a meeting of the Divan at Constantinople. The result of that conference has been to demand of M. Sturmer, the Austrian intendant at the Porte, ulterior information on the subject. That Gentleman well knowing that the Court of Vienna had no share in the publication, though the Divan thought otherwise, protested that the work in question was utterly unknown to his government. The Divan heard the reply with tranquillity, and observed, 'It is very well; if our enemies attack us, we know how to receive them.' The affair thus ended.

"The residence of the Sovereigns at Vienna has cost the Government more than 30 millions. If to these expenses be added those of more than 700 Envoys to the Congress, some idea may be formed of the extraordinary consumption created in this city for some months back, and of the immense quantity of specie and paper-money in circulation. Still our course of exchange declines every day."

The *Journal de Paris*, it appears, has suffered a very short suspension of existence, for we have copies of that Journal both of the 8th and 9th.

VIENNA, NOVEMBER 20.

Three plans of organization for Germany have been circulated here. The principal bases are as follow:

According to the first, the Emperor of Austria is to be Hereditary Emperor of Germany, and to be charged with the general superintendence over the execution of the laws of the empire; to protect the weak against all oppression; to be the guarantee of the rights of the States-General, or national representations; to have about him a council of Kings, by whose advice he should determine upon peace and war, and all other measures relative to the general interest of the Empire. The Princes to be, in regard to the Empire, in the situation of the ancient great feudatories; not to have power either to conclude alliances, to raise troops, or to receive subsidies without the authority of the Empire. The Princes *mediatised* in

1804, to be restored or indemnified by the great hereditary dignities of the Empire. There should be a Vicar of the Emperor (the King of Prussia), who in certain specified cases should have an authority calculated to balance the imperial power. Besides the Council or Congress of Kings, who should assemble according to circumstances, there should be a permanent Diet for the transaction of the current business, and a tribunal of the Empire, to determine all differences relative to pecuniary interests, or to possessions in litigation between Princes, or between Princes and their subjects. The army of the Empire should always be on a respectable footing, and have a reserve in the whole national guard, who should take the oath of fidelity to the Empire. There should likewise be fortresses kept constantly in a state of defence at the general cost, and occupied by troops of the Empire.

According to the second plan, the present Sovereigns of Germany, after concluding the different acts of cession and exchange, necessary for rounding their dominions, should sign a perpetual and indissoluble confederation; should mutually guarantee their possessions, and engage to defend one another with all their force against all assailants. The Sovereigns composing the Confederation should renounce all wars of invasion, and all treaties which might involve them in such wars; but for the rest, they should have a right to conclude such alliances and treaties of subsidy as they may think fit, upon the single condition that they previously communicate them to the Congress or Federal Diet.—At this Diet Austria, Prussia, and the Kings of Germany, should alternately preside. The sovereigns should themselves give to their nations such constitutional laws as they may deem most suitable; they should, nevertheless, submit these constitutions to the Congress, which might invite them to make alterations in them: but when once the constitution of a state should be fixed, no one should have a right to interfere in the relations between the subject and their sovereigns. The Federal Diet, however, should watch over the maintenance of the liberty of the press and the equality of the three recognised religions.

The third plan forms a mean between the two others. The empire should exist, but without Emperor; it should be composed of a greater number of states than those now in existence, but yet neither the *mediatised* principalities nor all the imperial cities should be re-established: all Germany should be divided into circles, and the chief of each circle should have very extensive authority over the inferior states: Austria, while retaining her particular imperial dignity, should exercise a kind of political and civil protectorate over the other states. Prussia should have the military command; the Diet only should make peace and war by a majority of three fourths of the votes; it should also have the particular superintendence over the maintenance of certain Constitutional laws, common to the whole Empire, and which would guarantee the civil, political, and religious rights of each class of citizens, as well as the prerogative of the Representative Assemblies. The Diet should consist of two Colleges; the Council of five Chiefs, viz. Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Hanover. The first two should each have two votes. The second College of the Diet should be composed of all the States of the Empire. There should be no troops of the Empire, but only to serve as garrisons in certain specified fortresses.

Advertentie.

J. C. BOSWELL, presentceerd uit de hand te Koop tegens Contante betaling, Meubelaire en andere goederen, bestaande in Groote Spiegels, Schilderyen, eenige weinige Zilverwerken, en Slaven, benevens eenige Bocken in onderscheidene Taalen, het een en ander nader te bevragen by den Eygenaar wonende in het Huis No. 7. in de Koestraat.

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